THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,478—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Nov.	DELHI	8030	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6020	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
30th "	MALOJA	11500	.....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	1950	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the **Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.**

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	3,713	.....	25th Nov. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Isch a	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock;

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	30th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & O. M.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	2nd Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	3rd Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 1st November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwodur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 30th October

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arakan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th October, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Nera	5538	Casanova	29th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6333	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6333	Guiomet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Polynesien	6333	Bruno	4th Nov. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6333	G. Mitchell	4th Nov. 1911.
Elysia	6364	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5121	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6333	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5121	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6333	G. Mitchell	4th May "
Elysia	6364	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,349
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point);	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 237,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Manager.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

BOWLS.

TRAYS.

CANDLESTICKS.

BERRY PLATES.

CUPS for ICES.

PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY BATLIWALA'S AGUE CURED MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8-ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

One Rupee each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to mal incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No, 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 438, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. H. Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, to the above Railway, for the year 1912, and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to 12 noon on 27th November, 1911.

Full particulars together with Tender form may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad on payment of two Rupees.

RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, of this Railway, upto 12 midday of 8th November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 3,000 Tons of the best BENGAL COAL, to be brought direct by steamer and delivered not later than 25th December, 1911, into Railway wagons at Veraval Bunder, C. I. F.

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from dust, shale, stone, earth of other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the Coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the Coal should be submitted with the Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 one from the Undersigned

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. S. DAVIES, M. I. C. E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagadh Railway.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th December, 1911, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned rations for Military Police in Burma, for a period of one year 1912-13.

(A). AT MANDALAY.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
AT MYINGYAN.
WHEAT ... ... lbs. 20,00,000
GUNNY BAGS ... Nos. 39,000
(B). AT MANDALAY.
Ghee Cow's best quality lbs. 5,00,000.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the contract and Tender forms can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
Burma.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TWO EUROPEANS, to fill temporary Police appointments of an Inspector and a Sergeant for the forthcoming Exhibition of Old Bombay. Men with previous Police experience preferred. Salary as under :—

INSPECTOR.
(a) Pay Rs. 200 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 75 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 25 per mensem.
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

SERGEANT.
(a) Pay Rs. 110 per mensem.
(b) House-rent Rs. 50 per mensem.
(c) Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem.
(d) Actual cost of the articles of uniform.

The temporary appointments will last from the 29th November to about the 10th January, 1912.

Intending candidates should submit their applications to the Undersigned, with copies of testimonials, credentials etc., before the 10th November, 1911.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

SOUTH-EAST ROUTE.
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi ..... A. 6-57	Delhi ..... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi ..... D. 22-45	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager . MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

New Queen's Road, next to Sandhurst Bridge.
5 Minutes' walk from Girgaum Tram Terminus.

LAST 8 NIGHTS!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
At 9-30 P. M. Doors open at 8-30.
STARTLING SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT RAYMOND,
THE GREATEST OF CONJURORS
AND
HANDCUFF EXPERTS.
NOTHING ON EARTH CAN HOLD HIM CAPTIVE!
ORIGINAL ILLUSIONS AND DAZZLING COLLECTION
of his unfathomable tricks in conjuring.
Press and public unanimous in the VERDICT that
THE GREAT RAYMOND
is the cleverest conjuror and the greatest Illusionist ever seen here.
Have YOU seen his startling entertainments
Go TO-NIGHT and Have the one grand time of your life.
Bear in mind that this great show has the stamp of approval of all nations of the earth.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th
AT 5 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE—for Schools and Children.
School Boys and Girls, and Children will be admitted at half-price.
DOORS OPEN AT 4-30 P.M. COMMENCE 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle first 4 Rows Rs. 4, Last Rows Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes for 4 Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Plan at S. ROSE AND Co., where seats can be booked.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

RETURN VISIT TO BOMBAY.
For a Special Engagement
COMMENCING
4TH NOV., SATURDAY, NOV. 4TH., at 9-30 P. M.
of
M. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER from the Apollo Theatre, London.
In their
MIGHTY MUSICAL MELANGE Including PELISSIER'S OTTED PLAYS.
GR AND NEW PROGRAMME
From the Follies Extensive Repertoire.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY'S SENSATION.
"THE ERUPTION OF MT. ETNA"
WEIRD, WONDERFUL, MAJESTIC.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 30TH.
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
When a handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet aided by the Mechanic.
(Limited to six entries.)
AGAIN
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p. m.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
Acknowledged by Press and Public to be better than the first
NEW ARTISTES! NEW ACTS!!
NEW CLOWN ENTREES!!!
WE PROMISE A CHANGE AND WE GIVE IT.
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.
Our Menagerie consists of Performing Elephants, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Kangaroo, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.
NEXT MATINEES.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, Nov. 4th and 5th.
Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.
NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd., after every Performance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
4-43, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Sungei Ujong (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Kandy	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Pekoi	Soerabaya	Kobe
Taiping (Perak, F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR
CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

4½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal; Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I, B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Re. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete electric installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, binding, Stationery etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—4½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO, Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Nearly 70 years use. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey and white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, drawing-room suites, of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, a complete set of Encyclopædia Britannica almost new, phonographs, Austrian double door safes, Chubb's safe 30 by 22 inches, &c.

70 pairs assorted new ladies' and gents' boots and shoes and 11 pairs boots trees.

Property of a European gentleman, going home—1 chest of silver plates for 12 persons, one folding table, dinner gong, 1 carved and hand painted screen about 13 feet long, 1 chest of carpenter's tools, 1 dust and water proof shikar tiffin box and 1 Juvenile cycle, 1 riding saddle, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. John Todd.—

1 D. B. B. L. gun in case with impliments, by I. Hollis and Sons of London and 1 revolver.

By order of the concerned—an invoice of best electro plateware, consisting of breakfast cruets, jelly dishes, butter pots, biscuit boxes, jewel boxes, toast racks egg frames, tea sets, bread baskets, trays, vegetable dishes, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred shigram.
1 light rubber tyred brougham.

By order of transfer mortgagee Mr. Peraji Moraji Borker and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedbhai Esoofbhai Jariwala—

1 four cylinder Beeston Humber, 16-20 H.P., six seated motor car.

1 single cylinder D'Dion 6-8 H.P., 4 seated motor car in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Kambekar Street advertised to take place to-day on account of the Estate of Sidick Haji Hoosein is POSTPONED until further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1911, will sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "Tejpal Hall," Daoulkar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood inlaid French polished rich household furniture, large drawing-room suites, pier glasses, 2, 3, 5, 8 lights gas and electric chandeliers, very valuable rich ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, bronze figures, ornaments, valuable almyrahs, iron fire proof safes, very valuable large drawing-room carpets, garden plants, electric light installation and fittings, Dynamo 140 Volts by Thomas Parker, Oil Engine by Ruston Proctor, two valuable four cylinder "Fiat" motor cars, carriages, horses, etc., etc., the proper ty of G. G. Tejpal, Esqr.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong English built, glass fronted brougham, suitable for single or pair.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of Grain-Sweeping, Old Wood, Old Iron etc., at Prince's and Victoria Dock, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Dock, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1911, on the Prince's and Victoria Dock premises, a lot of grains-weeping, old wood, old iron, cotton, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART & CURIOS.

The undersigned will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1911, offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next door to Messrs. King & Co., at the entrance of Medows Street, Fort, a collection of very valuable old China and Chinese Works of Art and Curios, of a Private Parsi gentleman and others consisting of old Imperial pieces, valuable and rare specimens of Tien-Chie; Shun-Che; Kang-He; Yung-Ching; Kien-Lung; Kea-King and other old periods.

Gold wired Cloisonne, Chiselled and Engraved bronze ware; old Embroidery, Costly Jade figures and carvings. Precious Crystal Articles and other old and rare works of Art and Curios.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KIND OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1911 at 4 p.m, (S.T.) at Parel near the Globle Mill by the side of the Currimbhoy Mill in the godown of Mr. Choonilal Goolzarilal and by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

A quantity of dirty reeling waste, (shoonawala) Kanga color waste, and dirty weaving waste (shoonawalla) all weighing about 340 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 3rd November 1911 at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1313, 1314, 1267, 1293, 1288, 1289, 1276, 1277, 1291, 1275, 1278, 1279, 1292, 1294, 1299, 1284. Case Nos. 376, 285, 287, 273, 272, 274, 274A, 269, 267 Matunga village.

Building Street Nos. 565, 420, 421, 422 case Nos. 404, 405 Bhandarwada Village, Matunga Road.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1075.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—THOROUGHLY AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

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SCROFULA, SCURVY, SOZEMA' BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 49, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 19, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

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COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 1-16	3-8	
do. Rentes ...	90 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-2	
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 1-4		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-13 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 2-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £243,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... £110,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	... 27,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·17 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·0	4·93	4·94	4·95	4·93
unchgd	—01	—0 1	—01	—01
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.		June-July.
5·0	5·02	5·04		5·06
—01	—01	—.1		—01

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·26, March 9·20.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·20 March 9·29.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	94,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	57,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
Exports to Continent ...	27,000
Spot Cotton—	9 50 +10
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·30+10	Advanced on favorable cables and on bullish week end figures.
Futures—Month of March. 9·23+03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	9·25 + 11
Do. do March ...	9·33 + 11
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	501,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	176,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	205,000
Do. do. to Japan	17,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	773,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	550,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports	11,000
do Forwarded	122,000
do Imports	237,000
do Stock	369,000
Stock of Cotton in London	5,420

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Oomrawuttee G. I. F. London ... d 4 9-16
Oocomba Ginned G I F London ... d 4 11-16
Westerns G. M. G I F London ... d 5 12-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb—Sellers. Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... Nominal.
Do Months—...Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...73 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-4—1
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 5-8 —1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 4 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Done.
METALS—
Copper Braziers ..... £ 63 2-4
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G M S £55 5-15
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India.. 5 12 6
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Jarliff to Bombay Canal ... 10 6 Dons
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 20 1 1-2 unchgd
Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... Mutilated.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Opened closed quiet steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 22 2 1-4 unchgd
Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-4 1-2+1 1-2 Value.
Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Nominal unchgd
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value. unchgd
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—18-9—Nominal unchgd
Do. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value. unchgd
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta... .....
Do. Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2+1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. July-Oct—1912—15 1 1-2—Value unchgd
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. Nov.-Dec.—17 6+1 1-2—Nominal
Do. July-Oct.—1912—15 3—Value unchgd,
General Tone—Market continues without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [28th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
826 Bars Silver	15,75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
203 Bars Silver	3,75,000	do	Yokohama Bank
379 Bars Silver.	6,75,000	do	Chartered Bank
161 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
42 Bars Silver..	75,000	do	Eastern Bank
120 Bars Silver.	2,25,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
42 Bars Silver...	75,000	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	18	20,427
B B and C I Railway ...	17	20,088

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d, for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little business doing, to-day being mail day. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T., on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...179 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
There have been slight fluctuations in the market to-day, and only a moderate business has been done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 0 0
30th October ...	... Rs. 95 0 0
30th November	... Rs. 94 13 0

BULLION:—
There was a drop of 3-16 in the prices of Bar Silver in London yesterday, quotations being 25 for ready and 25 1-16 for two months' delivery. New York was 3-8 down at 54 1-4. The local market has been easier following the fall at Home and prices close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 63 2 0
,, 1st Settlement	...	,, 63 2 0
,, 2nd ,,	...	,, 63 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The American markets closed steadier and private telegrams report colder weather in parts of the cotton area, and the formation of a storm off Florida which may affect Alabama and Mississippi. The local market opened steady at Rs. 254 for good Broach, Rs. 243 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January and Rs. 236 for fine M. G. Bengal January. Fluctuations during the day have been comparatively small, and some business has been done in Oomras and Bengals. Closing rates are as under.
Ready cotton is quiet with a small offtake.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	256	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	255	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... ,,	253	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	... ,,	250	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	,,	248	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	245	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	241-2	,,
F. G. M. G. Koandeish ...	,,	234	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	250	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	243	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... ,,	239	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	2·5	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·03	4·93	4·97	4·98
		+03	

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June July.
5·01	5·02	5·05	5·07	5·08
+03	+03	+03	+03	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED: The market is easier and there is less enquiry. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs	12 9 0 B.T.
April-May	... ,,	10 12 9 B.T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—

Brown Cownpore ready...	Rs.	8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	9 1 0 ,,
Brown Delhi A. M. ...	,,	8 5 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—Tone quiet.

White Khandeish ...	Rs.	63 0 0 Ready.
Bold White 88 p.c. ...	,,	56 8 0 D J
Black Kutni ...	,,	48 12 0 D J
Red Jubbalpore ...	,,	52 8 0 D F

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs.	10 13 6 B. T.
Forward	... ,,	11 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 7 6 B. T.
April-May	... ,,	7 5 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 9 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p c	Rs.	5 2 0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.M.	... Rs.	5 7 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay ...	...	...	1,770
Bank of India ...	...	...	68
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-4

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	410 Dec.
Fazulbhai Mill ...	...	...	248
Kohinoor ...	...	...	740 ,,
Mancekji Petit ...	...	...	2,640 ,,
Standard ...	...	...	1,065

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	...	...	140
New Mofussil ...	...	...	865

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	146 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	290
Colaba Land and Mill	1,172 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Treacher and Co	500

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,022 bales
Wheat	2,985 cwts.
Linseed	1,143 ,,
Rapeseed	402 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,016 ,,
Poppyseed	908 ,,
Groundnuts	361 ,,
Castorseed	2,933 ,,
Zice	2,251 ,,
Myrabollams	495 ,,
Cottonseed	2,459 ,,
Mowraseed	52 ,,
Gram	112 ,,
Joowar	175 ,,
Maize	958 ,,

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 28.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 15-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes ...	95	1-4	
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loans..	94		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	54 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·16		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20-48	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-86 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 5-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 5-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-2		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250 ,,
Imports	... nil.
Mid-Americans	... 5·25+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·03	4·96	4·96	4·98	5·00
+03	+03	+02	+03	+02

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·02	5·04	5·06	5·08
+02	+02	+02	+02

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	70,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Exports to Continent ...	44,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·45—05
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·22—03	Declined on southern selling of futures in the local market and on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of March 9·15—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of Dec. ...	9·18—07
Futures month of March ...	9·24—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,980,000
Egyptian Vimb's Supply	144,000
East Indian do	61,000
American do	2,782,000
Other do	87,000
Total Sales	50,000
East Indian total sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	3,000
East Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Stock	13,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	800
Do. Actual Exports	1,000
Do. Week's Imports	.....
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	430,000
East Indian	4,000
Total afloat	466,000

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...7-10
,, ,, 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 91½ ...7-11 1-2
White ,, 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10-3
,, nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21...6-7

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10
George Mayall's Yarn	9 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 36 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull. Done.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship, ...
Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.
Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 53 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports,—Dunkirk.—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 5-8
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 63 1-4
Do. Month—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 15 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4·:—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quieter.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 20 1 1-2 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...yesterday 16 10 3-4, to-day 16 9 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...November.
Tone—Moderate business at rather easier rates, closing rather steadier.
E A R & similar Crystal C & F India ... 22 2 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Quiet and nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
General Tone—Unchanged.
ARRIVALS—
"Crostafels" "Cayakoga".

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The result of London prices being down was reflected in the jute market to-day where only a nominal business was done. There is still a steady demand in the gunny market, but sellers have not much to sell. There was a good demand for heavy goods and hessians, and the market close quite steady. There was no change in the position in the share market, coal shares being still in fair demand, but not much doing in tea, and jute was neglected. The money market steady but quiet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GREIG—PILLANS—October 28, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by Venerable Archdeacon Dickens, John Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, to Gladys Constance, daughter of the late C H Pillans and Mrs Frank Harrison, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATY—October 19, at Lahore, to Mr and Mrs S J Beaty, Punjab Police, a son.
CLARKE—October 19, at Mussoorie, the wife of E W Clarke, P W D, of a daughter.
HELLEIN—October 20, at the Government Maternity Hospital Egmore, the wife of H A Hellein, P W Inspector, M and S M, Ry., Trivellore, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meeting 3 p. m., (B.T.)
Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "The Eruption of Mount Etna". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Any trader who sticks to statistics usually gets stuck."—N.S.

BURGLARY IN ESPLANADE ROAD.—Mr. G. K. Devari, proprietor of a photographic studio in the Esplanade Road, has reported to the police that a cash box, containing a gold ring set with a diamond and currency notes and other articles worth in all about Rs. 1,690 was stolen from the studio on Friday night.

BROWNAGAR.—Rain fell on Friday evening at Sanoora under Bhownagar. The following amounts were registered :—

Upto October 1910.	In. Cts.	Upto October 1911.	In. Cts.
Mahoowa	20·8		8·30
Kundla	21·65		9·52
Umrala	23·58		6·83
Sihore	22·25		8·8
Botad	25·41		8.86
Gadhda	18·64		6·52
Talaja	22·98		9·9
Victor	13·56		8·48

DISTRESS IN GUJERAT.

Committee for Bombay.

IN consequence of the failure of the last monsoon, urgent measures are needed to relieve the distress of cattle in a large portion of Gujerat to the north of the Nerbudda and in Kathiawar and Kachha, and it is anticipated that later on it will be necessary to supplement the relief measures of Government for the alleviation of human distress. It is, therefore, proposed to form a Central Committee at Bombay to collect adequate funds, and start and carry out such relief operations as may be needed. A preliminary meeting of this Committee will take place at 5-30 p. m. to-day (S. T.) in the rooms of the Presidency Association, Bombay (Apollo Bunder).

THE RUSSIAN SANDOW.

Wanna Krammer, who styles himself the Russian Sandow, has gained for himself no small name in the East as a demonstrator of the feats of strength made possible by physical culture. As we have already mentioned, he is a Finn by birth and after a course of training won many weight-lifting competitions in the principal capitals of Europe. Last night he gave an exposition of his abilities at the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, in which he fully vindicated his claim to his title.

The first part of the programme was an exhibition of weight-lifting and feats with heavy dumbbells. These weights ranged from 150 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. and Wanna Krammer handled them all with dexterity and smoothness of action. The feat in which he balanced five men two on a weight held at arms' length and three on a larger bar-bell balanced on his feet, was loudly applauded as was the lifting of two men with a little finger. Krammer then lifted three men and carried them at arms' length, and, after a series of like manipulations of men and weights, the first part of the performance closed. Madame Krammer then introduced her performing dogs, amongst whom the animal which was trained to select from cards numbers called for by the audience, showed wonderful sagacity. A somewhat sad accident happened when another daring animal climbed a ladder in the auditorium to dive into a blanket. The dog reached the top safely and sprung off, but by some hitch on the part of the natives holding the blanket it fell to the ground. After this came an exhibition of bar-iron bending in which the Russian Sandow once again fully justified his claim to the title. This with the breaking of a heavy chain proved a most convincing item in his programme. Then came the balancing of thirty men, a team of fifteen on each side being kept from gaining any advantage of the tug-of-war, Wanna Krammer being in the middle. The performance was concluded with an exhibition of muscle contraction which gave those present a comprehensive idea of what can be done by aid of strict adherence to the rules of physical culture.

BREACH OF TRUST.

On Saturday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Balubhai Kalidas, a Banarasi Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an embroidered sari and lace valued at Rs. 250, the property of Framji Jamshedji Aga. The complainant intended to pledge the sari and the border, and raise some money on it through the accused's father. The latter was ill and unable to arrange the matter. The accused offered to do so himself and took away the articles but did not come back with the money. The police were informed and Inspector Sykes made inquiries and found that he had pledged the saree.

He was convicted and fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

During the investigation Inspector Sykes also discovered that the accused had pledged some pots left with him for safe custody by one Bapubhai Bhimbhai for Rs. 15. This charge having been brought home to the accused he was fu ther fined Rs. 15 with the option of a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

UNLICENSED EXPLOSIVES.

On Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheehy charged Abdul Yusuf Ali, a borah, with having his shop in Bhendy Bazar with storing explosives (Devali crackers) without a license. Superintendent Giles prosecuted, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The defence was that the accused was only acting as an agent for a principal in Cutch. That possession for sale constituted an offence, but not the possession for transport. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20, ordering four cases, which had been opened by the accused, to be confiscated and the other ten cases which were intact to be returned to him.

In our Saturday's report of the Police Court proceedings in the Dunlop tyres case, the name of D. Langley and Company was erroneously mentioned for D. Leslie and Company.

At Portsmouth Dockyard two condemned warships were sold out of the Navy. The destroyer "Ardent" (280 tons) realised £1,400, and the storeship "Industry," £1,100.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA DIVISIONAL HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

The second game in the Divisional Hockey Tournament open to native troops in the Poona Brigade was played this evening between the 127th Baluchis and the 105th Mahrattas.

The latter team were able to put two goals to their credit in the first half against one goal scored by the Baluchis. The Mahrattas had much the best of exchanges in the second half, they being able to add two more goals to their score against nothing achieved by their opponents. Score :—

105th Mahrattas ..... 4 goals
127th Baluchis ..... 1 goal.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Divali Athletic Sports.

THE Divali Athletic Sports in connection with the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, were held on the Gymkhana Grounds, Marine Lines, Sea Face, on Saturday afternoon and a large crowd of spectators assembled to witness them. A rather lengthy programme of sixteen items was presented and was watched with considerable interest. The one mile flat race and three mile cycle race were open to "all Hindus" while the rest were reserved for members. The events were keenly contested and an unusually enthusiastic interest was evinced by the Hindus, members and non-members. The Sports Committee carried out the arrangements creditably and the meeting proved a very successful one.

JOCKEY KILLED AT MEERUT.

WE regret to learn by wire from Meerut, that the jockey Spencer has been killed in a race. This, we can only presume, was at a Gymkhana held prior to the Autumn Meeting, which is to commence on the 2nd of next month.

Spencer first came to this century with Mr. Liddiard's juvenile entertainers having a particularly good voice, and subsequently when he lost this, he took to riding as a profession under the guidance of Blasch. His first efforts were not very encouraging, but subsequently at the up-country meetings he began to give promise, and after several seconds in Karachi won a race at Quetta the year before last. The following season he won the big Arab race on Peter Pan, after dead-heating with Sirdar, and a good future was promised. He recently performed well in Poona, when again on Peter Pan he would have won, had the pony not swerved and finished on the tan under the judge's box. This and another pony he took with him to Meerut, and it is most regrettable that his life should have been cut short at a time when his abilities were receiving some recognition.

His most noteworthy win was at the Mysore Races last June, when he won H. H. the Maharajah's Cup on the Yuvaraj's black waler Miracle.

HONGKONG COTTON MARKET.

Hongkong, Oct. 13.

Since our last report on the 30th ult. by s. s. "Assaye," a moderate inquiry had continued throughout the interval.

The recent big drop in American cotton has produced an unfavourable effect on our yarn market, and the eagerness of the buyers to put through their requirements at advancing rates, which was a marked feature of the last interval, has much slackened, hence a fair business was done in about 4,000 bales, both spot and to arrive, at previous rates, while a few known chops were closed at an advance of dollar 1.

Holders are now free sellers, as they seem to anticipate a further drop in cotton.

Recently clearances are very good hence the Stocks are very much reduced, which had tended to keep up our market, and the present circumstances shows a steady tendency for the near future.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th October.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week commencing from to-day Monday the 30th instant:—Sergeant A E Baird.

2 To-day Monday the 30th inst.—Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

3. Tuesday the 31st inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.
Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Bandoliers, Carbines and Swords.

4. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts.

5. Members who have not already drawn their arms, saddlery and accoutrements are requested to do so at an early date.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.,
Offg. Commandant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th October.

260. Parades—Wednesday 1st October—D R F Class at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-15 a. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Saturday, 4th October, 1911:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Instructions in D R F and M and B Dials at Mahalaxmi Battery.
Parade at Grant Road station at 5 p. m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.
Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
261. Musketry—Sunday 5th November—Spoon competitions at Ghat Kopar on G I P Ry Rifle Range.
Distance 300 and 600 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
Annual Report—Copies of the Corps Annual Report for 1910-11 can be obtained from the Head Quarter Office.
263. Duties—Orderly Sergts for the ensuing week.
No 1 Company Sergeant T W Venn.
No 2 Company Sergeant E B Graveston.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th October.

939. Detail of Parades.
To day Monday the 30th inst.—"G" Coy Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.
Dress—Mufti.
11. E Co Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 15 p.m.
Dress—Drill, Order Mufti.
Tuesday the 31st inst.—Lecture for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. All Officers are invited to attend.
Wednesday the 1st prox.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
Subject.—1 Battalion Drill. 2. Field Service Regulations Part I Outposts Sections 75 to 89.
Friday, the 3rd prox—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
940. Signallers—The Signallers of "G" Coy will Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.
941. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—
Thursday, the 2nd prox "F" Coy (Medicals).
Saturday, the 4th prox "G" Coy.
Sunday, the 5th prox "F" Coy.
Tuesday, the 7th prox "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
942. The Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday's at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Prospectus of Military Tournament competit

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The French mail steamer Nera, 3429 tons Captain E. Casanova arrived here yesterday afternoon from Noumea, September 15, via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers, the Nera sailed in the evening for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaisra 504 tons, Captain C. R. King arrived here yesterday from Bussrah, October 21, via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi 4783 tons Captain H. S. Bradshaw arrived here yesterday, from Shanghai October 10, via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Benares 4465 tons Captain A. J. Elliott arrived here yesterday from Liverpool October 7 with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Perlak 1,102 tons Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived here on Friday evening from Rangoon October 16 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain R. Manley arrived here on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Mantua 5,905 tons Captain F. W. Vibert, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Begonia 3,346 tons Captain W. Mathews, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islami 1,604 tons Captain C. W. Good, sailed on Sunday for Jeddah with 771 pilgrims.

The B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rehmani 1,573 tons Captain T. C. Green sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with 705 pilgrims.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Diok R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ...Lack ....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 28.

Amy'.....4359 Cochman, ...Shanghai 8-11 P & O S N Co
Abydos.....1939 Davies ....G H Carsaun
Seawads .....3270 Goss ..... M M & Co
Helios .....880 Kundsen... ..... F F C & Co
Kola.....510 Eiton ..... M M & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Sinclair ..... M M & Co
Lhasa.....949 Manley .....Karachi ....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Pratt .... M M & Co
Norfolk.....2508 Buckley .....F F Campbell & Co
Himalaya .....3706 Gregory.....London....P & O Co
Peebles.....2732 Wallace .....T Morrison & Co
Perlak.....1102 Creagh .....Indo B Oil Co
Quilon.....1941 Stewart..... M M & Co
Sofala .....2436 Bowman..... .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1609 Whitehead ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bassano	2762	Bothall	...Karachi	...2 11	J Finlay & Co
O&R Clan Cameron	2285	...Taylor	...Mangalore	...1 11	J F & Co
D&E Pentakota	2209	Cole	Zanzibar	...4 11	M M & Co
F Lindula	2183	Logan	...Gulf	...1-11	M M & Co
G Sha Ameer.....	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	1-11	Bo & H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2264	Gorst	Philadelphia	.....	W & A G & Co
K Nawab	2941	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones ..	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque ...	3019	Grant...	4 11	...Philadelphia...	Standard Oil Co
O Gallos	.....	555	Wratt.....	Repairing...	27-10...J Mackintosh & Co
P C Fird Lasisz	...3158	Reinner.....	.....	W & A G & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.....	4081	Mitchell	...Liverpool	...4-11	W & A G & Co
3 Springburn.....	3173	Williams	..Calcutta	..2-11	A Yule & Co
4 Iddesleigh.....	2532	McCluto'con	...Hull	...31-10	
5 Fakhri	3555	Kase.....	Jeddah	...B H S N Co	
6 City of Vienna	2935	Gordon	...Karachi	...2-11	K N & Co
7 Koerber.....	3164	Foresti	Trieste	...1-11	A L S N Co
8 Itria 3119	Honywood	Karachi	...31-10	M M & Co	
10&11 Chupra.....	3354	Henderson	...Antwerp	.....	4 11 M M & Co
15 Bombay Maru ...	3398	Hori	3-11	...N Y Kaisha	
16 Caledonia.....	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	...31 10	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Satrunjee.....5 7	Hossein	...N F	...N F	...Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....521	Ahmed	...Repairing		Bo S N Co
Indravati.....513	Esmail.....	N F		B S N Co

M W D D

Balsetie.....2331	Lewellin	..Aden	30-11...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
27	Perlak	Creagh.....	Rangoon, Oct 16
28	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Oct 27
29	City of Benares	Elliott	Lpool, Oct 7
	Kasara	King	Bassrah, Oct 21
	Delhi	Bradshaw ..	Shanghai, Oct 10
	Nera.....	Casanova.....	Noumea, Sept 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Lichenfels	Walldorff	Calcutta, &c
	Fangtarm	Tilemann.....	Calcutta
	Mantua	Vibert	London
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta
	Rahmani.....	Green	Jeddah
29	Islami	Good	Jeddah
	Nera.....	Casanova...	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load on Saturday — Steamer Waroonga, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—750 cw's oil cakes R J Davur; 12 bales wool H Lalljee and Co; 4 bales silkwaste Killick Nixon and Co.
Caledonia s—320 cwts hoops and horns E C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—156 cwts gum Arabic J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iddesleigh s—4,000 cwts castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Springburn s—17 1-2 cwts gum Arabic S Cooverjee and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—96 1-4 cwts gum Arabic S Cooverjee and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 3 casks animal guts A Meyer.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cameron s—1,500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.
Chupra s—2,000 cwts rapeseed K Devchand and Co; 375 cwts gum Arabic M Jaferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dalton Hall s—165 bales silk waste S M Kirtikar and Co; 330 cwts capsicums 200 cwts raisins M Jaferbhoy; 101 cwts cashewnuts J Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—60 casks goat skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 9 1-2 cwts Cambay stone R Girdharlall and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

ombay Maru s—70 cwts gum Arabic C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR TOKIO.

Bombay Maru s—25 cases chutney M Poonjiajee and Sons.

In the course of alterations at Carnarvon Castle thirty-two silver coins, believed to belong to the reign of Edward I. or Edward II., were found at a depth of thirty-nine feet from the basement of the tower.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G.M.S.I. G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg. ...	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg. ...	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Colaba and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 30th October, 1911.

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

AMONG the various projects that have been put forward for the celebration of the Royal visit, the most important one so far as Bombay is concerned, has been quite overlooked—the reform of the Municipal Corporation. There are still many people who, while frankly admitting that the Municipal Council of Bombay is the best in India, maintain that in its existing form it is not fit to live. Others more sympathetic say that as all things must have a beginning our Council must have time to develop, adding that it is neither better nor worse than many an English one in the early days of Local Self-Government. But apprenticeships must not be of indefinite length, and there has been ample time to learn what are the duties pertaining to the position of a member of the Bombay Municipal Council and also to observe that a large proportion of the members took up their duties without the necessary qualifications. These men could not even now pass a simple examination on the subject of the Municipal Act. Many members have only the vaguest notions regarding public health, water distribution, ventilation, street traffic and many other matters of civic import. Others have such an ungovernable love of talking that no meeting is safe from their interference whether their remarks are useful or not. The absence of a time limit, where it is so much needed, may be looked on as one of the indications of a lack of serious apprehension of the duties of a member.

The Municipal Act stipulates, with regard to its members, that they are disqualified if they belong to the female sex, or if they have been sentenced by any court to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, such sentence not having subsequently been reversed or quashed. The member must not be an uncertified bankrupt, or undischarged insolvent, and he must not, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner have any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation. He may have been in jail for less than six months without detriment, and, for all that is said to the contrary, be unable to read and write, for educational qualifications are ignored, altogether members may waste the time at meetings by talking when they have no proper knowlege of the business in hand, as was observed the other day, when one of them proposed to discontinue the water-supply of Thana, because he thought without any justification, that the stock of water in the reservoirs was dangerously low. One of the most important arts of public speaking is that of "stopping when you have done" after presenting the subject matter neatly, clearly and without unnecessary verbiage. Who among our city fathers can claim this virtue? One of their worst habits is the calling for unnecessary reports from their executive officers and thus taking up time in the office that should be spent out of doors looking after the interests of the Municipality. Much of this reporting represents work that members should do themselves, or information that should be found in a well appointed library in charge of a thoroughly competent man.

The Municipal hall library should contain the transactions of the leading cities of the world, and a careful selection of standard works on finance, sanitation, water supply, road-construction and public institutions. It should also contain the leading journals, European and American, pertaining to the work of municipalities. The librarian should be a man of good education capable of examining all new candidates for the honour of serving the city on the council. The need of such an examination has long since been apparent, and if properly arranged need be objected to by no one. It would exclude the most dangerous class of members who never do any serious work or study, but who serve as counters in the game of domination played by the leaders of the Corporation. No educated majority would have voted for observing local time in the Municipal hall after mean time had been adopted by the railway government and law offices, and a large portion of the commercial community. There is not now, and never was, any necessity for seventy-two members, and the city has never been able to produce seventy-two men willing—and also able—to perform the duties of representatives of the people. If the number were cut in half, the work would be better done, and men would be attracted to the Corporation who to-day openly declare that they have no time to waste in such a mixed body. It is most regrettable that such views should be held regarding the council of a city whose device is "urbs prima in Indis," especially as the council numbers among its members men of whom the city may well be proud. But there is not enough of them, and their labours for the public good are increased and often nullified by the incompetence of their associates, whose chief ambition when they have any is to have their sayings reported in the newspapers. No change such as is here proposed can be expected from within the corporation. The Government, which first organised it and has since been able to observe its progress, has seen ample evidence to warrant a wholesale reduction. The working of the Port Trust alone with its council of fourteen is an example of what may be done with good organisation, real work, and the absence of oratory. Were the Municipal Council of Bombay reduced and reorganised, good men and true would be found waiting three deep for the honour of serving their fellow citizens.

WILL THERE BE A COAL STRIKE? WEEK by week the strained situation in the coal fields of the United Kingdom grows more acute, and during mail week a notable event occurred which brings the possibility of a national coal-miners' strike definitely into the near horizon. The Miners' Federation, assembled at Southport in Lancashire, deliberately abandoned the more moderate policy, which it has hitherto followed of demanding a minimum wage for workers in abnormal places, and now demands an increased minimum wage for all coal-getters. At the same time, it approved an alteration of its constitution, in view of the possible refusal of its demands by the employers, the new rule providing that a general stoppage may be declared for purposes of aggression, whereas hitherto it has been reserved as a defensive weapon only. This very significant action reflects clearly the temper of the men, and show that the rank and file are strong and united enough to have forced their more moderate leaders to move with them. At the same time the position in Northumberland is an illustration of what small things now-a-days may precipitate industrial conflict. There a fixed minimum wage has been in force since 1879, a similar date to that in which it was introduced in other districts. Then a fixed standard was adopted, and ever since that time actual wages have been at certain percentages above that figure, varying according to the average selling price of coal. At present the percentage is 27 1-2, and the demand is that it should be increased to 30. In other words the miners are asking for an increase of from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per day, or the small sum of one shilling per week. At the same time they have a more solid grievance in regard to the three shift system, which as we showed a week or two ago subjects the average mining household to the greatest inconvenience. The miners say that it makes their home life intolerable and they are determined to have no more of it. Negotiations with the employers are to be carried on in the districts, and there will be a general conference at the middle of November to review the position. This has been agreed to by the South Wales miners, whose grievances apparently are still confined to the wages for abnormal places, but whose feeling however is so strong that it was rumoured that they intended to precipitate a conflict on December 1. That, however, as they have joined hands with the Northumbrians is now impossible, and it is a satisfactory feature that unless agreements are broken—a stroke which the National Federation is very unlikely to countenance—there can be no general strike during the present year. There is thus plenty of time for negotiation and it appears that the new Industrial Council may have an early opportunity of showing what it is worth.

GAMBLING EXTRAORDINARY. "THERE is no law prohibiting cotton gambling," so a telegram, from our Calcutta correspondent, published in the usual columns, declares. On Friday, a postal peon pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling Rs. 500 of Government money, and in his statement to the Court said he had lost the sum in cotton gambling. Our correspondent proceeds to declare that this evil is becoming a public scandal in Calcutta. First exploited by Marwaris, this form of gambling has become a craze, and has enmeshed "all sections of the Indian community from poor labourers to rich merchants and brokers. . . Such a hold has it on the people that many 'panwallahs' have become cotton bookmakers on a small scale. Even the women have become its victims and there are many cases on record where, having lost all their money, they have pawned their jewellery to be able to continue their betting." It comes to this that the gambling instinct must find its outlet, and it has long been notorious in Calcutta, that certain classes, principally Marwaris, are prepared to gamble on anything, and that trade and commerce are debased to the level of being mere mediums of the gambling spirit. Opium, jute and half a dozen other industries have all paid toll. "Will it rain?" is also a question that has ruined hundreds of prosperous traders, and sent many men to prison for embezzlement. The authorities cannot be ignorant that the evil exists. If they have been so hitherto, Friday's victim must have enlightened them, and we trust the law of gambling, presently so defective, will be amended in such a manner as to enable the police to grapple with the evil as a whole. Rain gambling is now an offence, but it seems to us that piece-meal legislation will never succeed in preventing the practice. The civil law recognizes the immorality of gambling in any shape or form, by the bar it places on all debts that partake of the character of gaming. We have seen a remarkable demonstration on this side of India against betting on horse racing, which is less insidious than other forms of the gambling evil, and it might be suggested to the responsible authorities that the time has come to deal with gambling as such, and to cease to wait for newly-invented methods as they are evolved in the Marwari mind.

LORD MINTO'S ELECTION. It is a coincidence that our late Viceroy, the Earl of Minto, should have been opposed in his candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University by the Secretary of State for India, although, of course, it is not so striking as it would have been, if the Earl of Crewe had ruled the India Office during the Minto reign in India. The electors were set a somewhat difficult task in making their choice. Both candidates were distinguished men and servants of the State and both had claims through their Scottish associations. Those of Lord Minto, however, were the greater. He is a Scotsman, and the possessor of an old Scottish title, and as the result of the appeal shows, more capable of enlisting the sympathies of a Scottish electorate. The election has little or no bearing on the political situation in the Kingdom, but may be regarded more as a personal compliment than as a tribute to a party, although, of course, the two great political schools were represented in the candidates. There are many in India who will welcome the news of Lord Minto's success, particularly those who regarded, and still regard, him as the first real Apostle of Reform in this country.

THE Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the editor of *Free Hindusthan*.

THE report of the Court of Inquiry into the wreck of the steamer "Fifeshire" finds the Master guilty of an error of judgment, but with no culpability attaching to him.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the employment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of thirty British soldiers trained in railway guards' duties. These men will be employed on the Company's system in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar traffic.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Madras University was held on Friday at the Senate House with the Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundra Iyer in the chair. The 46th annual report was presented and adopted and formal business was transacted.

ON Saturday morning His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Lawley accompanied by the Rev. the Hon. A. G. Lawley paid a visit to the Vencat Ramana Dispensary and the Madras Sanskrit College in Mylapore.

REPORTS from the Nepal Jungles in which the King-Emperor will shoot in December are satisfactory as big game is seen abundant. Preparations for this shoot are proceeding steadily, the cart road and motor roads being well advanced. A telegraph line from there to the camps will be erected in November.

SIR J. BAMFYLDE Fuller will be one of the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock's guests at the Delhi Durbar.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed the following to be assistant engineers in the Indian Public Works Department:—C. E. Aitken, A. G. G. Barclay, C. G. H. Bellamy, P. V. Chance, K. Chand, S. G. Edgar, A. C. Griffin, G. F. Hall, D. H. Hammonds, G. Hepburn, A. N. Lucey, A. St. G. Lyster, L. O. McCurrich, B. L. St. C. Miller, T. S. Mirchandani, S. T. H. Munsey, J. C. O'Neil, L. C. Perrin, G. E. Rhodes, H. G. Salmond, G. R. Shaw, A. M. Sims, J. C. Stronach.

THE new aeroplane of the Messrs. Wright, which is said to be of a far superior type, and will be taken to Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, where experiments will be made. The three brothers, Wilbur, Orville and Lorin Wright, carefully guard their secrets.

IT is officially announced that the new White Star triple-screw steamer "Titanic," 45,000 tons, which will be a bigger ship than the "Olympic," and thus the largest vessel in the world, will leave Southampton and Cherbourg on her first voyage to New York on April 10, 1912.

THE French Minister of Finance is credited with the intention of proposing a tax on unearned increment in the value of house property. His principal is that when the value of property has risen considerably as the result of public improvements the public purse ought to benefit and he is accordingly asking for a vote of £800 to cover the expenses of an inquiry into the probable effect of the proposal. At the same time he intends to reduce the tax on real estate sales.

STATEMENTS have recently been current in German ports to the effect that the Admiralty has addressed urgent inquiries to shipbuilding firms with a view to ascertaining what resources would be at its disposal should a sudden call arise for supplementary cruisers or transports. In this connection the "*Cologne Gazette*" points out that any such inquiries would have no more significance than normal occurrences, such as the annual Manœuvres, and is an ordinary measure aimed at securing a military efficiency that is to be permanent. The journal warns the public against misconstruing the facts, or of connecting them in any way with the European crisis.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Morocco.

PORTUGUESE ROYALIST PLOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, OCT. 14.

The question of intervention by the Powers in the Italo-Turkish conflict is again the subject of discussion between the various Governments concerned. Turkey has sent a further Circular Note to the Powers suggesting that now that Italy has occupied Tripoli the time for mediation has arrived. It is credibly reported that Turkey is willing to cede Tripoli on certain conditions. The threat of the expulsion of all Italians from Turkish territory may have an important effect on Italy's attitude towards the question of mediation. Meanwhile Italy continues a rapid organisation for war on a grand scale. A force of 50,000 men is being despatched to Tripoli amid the greatest enthusiasm of the Italian people. Persons who know the interior of Tripoli are prophesying trouble for the Italian force which has invaded the country directly it starts to advance. They declare that the Turks and Arabs will never come within range of the guns of the forts or the Italian fleet, or even of the land artillery, but will wait to attack the Italians until they reach the desert. The troops will inevitably suffer from the diseases that attack men unaccustomed to the climate and will experience great hardships from the insufficiency of food and water. It is asserted that Turkish officers who are with Munir Pasha openly declare that Italy is likely to receive another lesson like that which she suffered at Adowa in 1896 at the hands of the Abyssinians. Therefore, it is added the real task of the Italian Government and General Staff in Tripoli begins to-day, and it remains to be seen whether the much belauded organisation and efficiency of the army really deserve the praises bestowed upon them. Until now the absence of any serious opposition has made the operations easy. Baron Sonnino and Signor Giucciardini, who were in power at the time of the Algeciras Conference, when the occupation of Tripoli was urged but was avoided, are now in Tripoli, chiefly, it is understood, for the purpose of collecting evidence upon which to demonstrate to the Chamber that Italy might well have acted differently towards Turkey, and that the possession of the Tripolitaine will not signify all the advantages that the Government organs claim it will.

PLANS FOR EXPLOITATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Italian Ministry of Public Works is already engaged upon the elaboration of a scheme for the construction of the works most urgently required for the development of Tripolitan commerce and industry. A special commission will be despatched there to decide as to which railway lines will have to be the first constructed. Within a month it is hoped that direct cable communication will have been established between Tripoli and Syracuse. The War Office is at the same time studying plans for the organisation of a permanent force of Colonial troops. When the war is over Italy will require to maintain a large garrison in Tripoli and 7,000 men in Erythres. For several years to come the garrison in Tripoli will consist solely of Italian troops, as it is considered that natives will not be trustworthy. Messages from Tobruk describe it as the best natural port on the whole coast for a base of operations. The depth of water varies from 35 to 55 feet, and thus landing from ships of any size is possible. The Italian officers found traces of Nelson's landing there. The entrance to the harbour is picturesque. On the one side are the remains of an ancient Saracen castle and the old water tanks, and on the other are the ruins of a lighthouse which stood upon a promontory. Senator di Martino, in a report upon Tripoli, written before the war, stated that a few defensive works would make Tobruk a naval harbour equal to those of Bizerta and Malta, while its geographical position, 173 miles from Crete, 276 from Greece, 312 from Alexandria and Rodes and 540 from Malta, Syracuse, and Salanika, and 625 from Brindisi and the Bosphorus, make it a strategical point of the first order. "The nation occupying Tobruk," he wrote, "will not only dominate Cyrenaica, but the most important sea routes of the Mediterranean."

YOUNG TURKS APPEAL.

The position of the Young Turks, with especial reference to the war with Italy was discussed by Mr B. Halajian, deputy or member of Parliament for Constantinople, with a Press Correspondent. Since it was only in February of the current year that Mr. Halajian ceased to be minister of Public Works, his knowledge of the standing possessed by the committee is immediate and intimate. Therefore, the forcible plea which he put forward for European support in this crisis is worthy of particular attention. "In Turkey," said Mr. Halajian, "I am generally recognised as a friend of England, an admirer of English institutions, and an advocate of political good will between England and Turkey. Well, the present moment is a serious moment in the life of the new Turkish "regime," and I should like to insist that it is to the interest of Europe to protect the work of the revolution against all its numerous enemies, and consequently help to maintain the existence of Constitutional Turkey. The new regime is certainly the only regime which can ensure vitality to the Ottoman Empire. "We are confronted by clever enemies, whose formidable organisation under Abdul Hamid has not yet disappeared, largely because we adopted a policy of moderation and conciliation towards it. The Young Turks had numerous opportunities to destroy their enemies, yet they refrained. Therefore we are still in a critical position, subject to attack from avowed reactionaries and from all those other sincere but unthinking opponents who do not clearly comprehend the irremediable and evil consequences which would rise from a disappearance of the new regime. You cannot separate the revolution from the committee which made it; you cannot find in a country whose national consciousness is still undeveloped another organisation to continue the work of this primary author.

"We have certainly made mistakes, but you must remember that administration is difficult, that the men of our new regime have all their political experience to build up, and that the social and political questions of a newly organised Government are numerous and intricate. Again, consider our financial difficulties: we have no economic independence; we are unable to establish a monopoly for alcohol, for instance, or to levy contributions on petrol or sugar; in fact, the financial means of self-support, and so of reform, which Europe uses for its social progress are not in our power owing to the Capitulations. But if we have made mistakes, we have done other things. We have eliminated the thousands of spies who fattened on the public revenues of the old regime; in the centre of administration all corruption has been abolished, and elsewhere it has greatly diminished. There is public debate and control by Parliament where there was no publicity and nothing but tyranny. Clubs and associations can be formed where none could be formed a few years ago.

"As to the operations of the war, our situation necessitates passive resistance, but in that role we shall be firm. Italians will meet serious difficulties in Tripoli; the country is very poor, the means of communication which Young Turkey has been installing are not completed, and the population is hostile. It is certain that Tripoli cannot be considered conquered as long as only the coast is in the power of Italy.

BRITISH REFUGEES' CLAIM.

Two hundred Tripoli refugees, who arrived in Malta, on the steamer Castlegarth, have entered claims against the Government for damages for losses suffered through their flight, which they declare was ordered by the British Consul and reluctantly undertaken by them. They allege that the Consul, after refusing them shelter at the Consulate on the ground of insufficient space, ordered them to embark pending the bombardment, but on condition that they would land again two hours later. The captain of the ship subsequently refused them permission to land owing to the blockade, and proceeded to Malta despite the insufficient supply of food, water, and accommodation, thus entailing great suffering upon them for three days. They also protest against the action of the Italian authorities in refusing them permision to land and protect their property, and embarking them on Italian ships contrary to the assurances of the Government that they would provide safety for all foreigners. This view is supported by all the foreign Consuls, who have protested that the Italian proceeding was a patent outrage against the law of nations.

TURKS' "CAPTURE" OF THEIR OWN CONTRABAND.

A Salonica newspaper publishes under the heading "A Valuable Prize," an account of the capture of the British steamer Orchis, of the Westcott Line, by the Turkish cruiser Feth-i-Buland, which had boldly ventured out of Salonica as soon as it became clear that the Italians would undertake no naval operations in the Ægean Sea. Feth-i-Buland stopped the Orchis and sent on board an officer, who was not long in discovering 40 barrels of gunpowder (or dynamite, as some say,) which, he thought, were not mentioned in the manifest. Here was a clear case for intervention. A neutral flag may cover a multitude of sins, but it cannot cover contraband of war. "Bear down, d'ye see, to our admiral's lee," signalled the Turk, and the Orchis meekly followed him into the Gulf of Salonica. It was expected, and announced, that the orchis would remain at Salonika until her fate should be decided by a prize court. Mysteriously, however, the vessel disappeared in the direction of Constantinople, and the local journal is given to understand that the belligerent to which the contraband of war was consigned was no other than the Turkish Government itself.

PROTECTORATE OVER MOROCCO.

Whilst the attitude of the public and the Press towards the announcement of the conclusion of the Franco-German agreement about Morocco savours of reserve there is no doubt that the underlying feeling is one of satisfaction. The agreement has, according to the Quai d'Orsay, merely a provisional value. It depends first of all on the negotations concerning the Congo. In the second place it depends on arrangements yet to be made with Spain. Thirdly, it depends upon the assent and approval of those Powers who signed the Act of Algeciras. In this last case, however, it is known that France and Germany have agreed that when the second part of the negotiations is completed they shall make a united appeal for the sanction of Europe. So far as speculations on the contents of the treaty go, it is considered safe to assume that the main principle of the French claim has been allowed, that is to say, that France is awarded the protectorate of Morocco without being bound to grant privileges to the citizens or commerce of other nations.

KING MANUEL'S PROSPECTS.

Preparations for an early crisis in Portuguese affairs were manifest among the Royalist leaders of King Manuel's cause on Wednesday though an attitude of reserve was maintained by all concerned. The frequent conferences held throughout the day were declared to be informal social functions, while the constant arrival and departure of messengers were dismissed with the assurance that neither Dom Manuel nor any member of his entourage had knowledge of what was going on in Portugal beyond what they read in the newspapers. A close friend of the young King, however, later explained to a newspaper man that this policy of silence and denial on the part of the Monarchists in London was necessary to avoid embarrassing complications with the British Government. "It will readily be realised he added, "that too much activity at the present time might invoke an application of the neutrality law, and King Manuel wishes to avoid that. Still, neither his Majesty nor his friends are idle and some more or less sensational developments may be expected in the near future. A well-organised system of communication keeps us much better informed of the true state of affairs in Portugal than the republicans, and despite the rumours of Royalist reverses we are not in the least depressed. We know that Captain Couceiro is steadily advancing on Oporto, and that his forces are gaining recruits and supporters every day. Practically the whole of North Portugal is ready to welcome the restoration of the Monarchy, while little short of a condition of chaos prevails in the Republican strongholds in the south. Even the troops there are seriously disaffected, so much so, in fact, that the Government can no longer trust them. It was for this reason that a detachment of sailors from the navi was sent north the other day to meet Couchoiro. It would probably be a painful surprise to the already harassed Republican Government should these men also return to their old allegiance on seeing the familiar flag of the Royalists. Even should this not happen, however, nothing can now stop the Royalist advance on Oporto and the city's final capture. We are the more certain of this because the Government has its hands full in Lisbon, where a veritable reign of terror is likely to break out at any moment. Fully half of the population there is made up of Anarchists and advanced Socialists, whose leader, Affonso Costa, is a man of remarkable ability and power. One or two important successes by the Royalist forces will be his cue for a general rising in Lisbon. Should this occur the Government will be swept aside and Costa will proclaim himself Dictator, while his followers will indulge in a carnival of pillage. This will be the psychological moment for King Manuel to appear on the scene and rally the distracted nation about him to restore order and establish a government that will inspire the confidence of the commercial world. The presence of Dom Miguel's sons with the Royalists' invading column does not involve any complications in the final adjustment of things. The Portuguese people are used to King Manuel, and they are too conservative to change to any other dynasty merely on account of a little spectacular display of military ardour. Moreover, it is money which tells the final story, and all the funds so far raised in Brazil and elsewhere were specifically contributed for the restoration of King Manuel. This will surely be accomplished before the end of the year, for the people are weary of the present Republican chaos, while the merchants and business men have come to realise that their only hope of prosperity

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

TURKS HOLD A STRONG POSITION.

Italians Waiting for Heavy Reinforcement.

HOLY WAR DECLARED IN THE HINTERLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Oct. 27.

Fully a thousand Arabs and Turks were killed during yesterday's fighting, and a proportionate number wounded.

The Italian losses were about one hundred killed and wounded.

Some of the Italian losses were again due to treacherous shots from the rear. Consequently, all villages and huts near the oasis are being burned, and the inhabitants removed to the town. One hundred will be deported to-day to the Tremeti Islands, rocky islets in the Adriatic.

MALTA, Oct. 27.

It is now stated that no Italian advance will be made till the further 15,000 troops arrive.

The Italian losses in the street fighting and the suppression of the outbreak in the town are stated to be 180 killed and wounded.

The house to house search for arms continues, and between forty and fifty Arabs are being shot daily.

MALTA, Oct. 28.

It is estimated that the Turks and Arabs behind Tripoli now number sixty-thousand. They are well armed and provisioned. The main body occupies a strongly fortified position.

It is reported that the Turks are being constantly reinforced from the interior of Tripoli.

It is further stated that the Italians have abandoned their advanced trenches, the reason assigned for this move being that the stench from the dead bodies threatened to contaminate the water supply.

The Turkish Embassy in London states that the Italian casualties in the fighting on the 23rd instant were 300 killed and 700 wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The *Outlook* learns from Egypt that Enver Bey has crossed Egypt in disguise and met the Shaikh of the Senussi, and succeeded in uniting the hinterland in a holy war against the Italians.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

With reference to the statement that Enver Bey had crossed Egypt in disguise and stirred up a holy war, it is authoritatively declared in Cairo that Enver Bey never passed through Egypt.

ROME, Oct. 29.

The Turks made two attacks yesterday morning on Bumeliana Wells, but were repulsed.

ROME, Oct. 29.

King Victor Emmanuel has issued a message expressing his satisfaction with and great admiration of the courage of the Army and Navy in Tripoli and says that they will henceforth be united more closely, and for ever, in the most sacred ties.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The loan concluded by the French and Belgian syndicate is for six millions sterling.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In Italian official despatches losses of the enemy during recent fighting are estimated at 2,000 killed and nearly 4,000 wounded.

THE SENUSSI MOVEMENT.

Italy's Tripolitan venture has led to an increase of interest in the Senussi confraternity in North Africa, which represents one of the most widely discussed religious movements of modern times.

Whenever there has been any trouble in North-Africa, fears have been expressed lest the members of this Order should rise in a violent effort to drive into the sea the representatives of European law and order and establish the emporal sway of Islam over the northern and central parts of the Continent. There is no question (writes a correspondent of the "Morning Post") that Senussism is a powerful force in North Africa, the range of its influence extending from the Red Sea to the shores of the Atlantic, and from the Mediterranean right across the Sahara and through the Western Sudan to Wadai and the country to the south. But the movement has been largely wrapped in mystery; its leaders have withdrawn themselves into the most inaccessible parts of the desert, and very little is really known either about their teaching or about the organisation which binds adherents of the movement together. European travellers and administrators can learn much about the peoples with whom they are brought into contact, but there is a barrier of reserve about the deepest things in the life of the natives behind which it is extremely difficult for them to penetrate. The Senussi Order exists but like other confraternities it keeps secret its rules and tenets, and in forming an estimate of it observers have little to go upon but stray impressions.

In these circumstances it is natural that there should be conflicting accounts of the character and objects of the movement. On analysis, however, the general idea that Senussism constitutes a grave menace to the European Powers established in Northern and North Central Africa appears to have very little foundation in fact. Incidentally it may be pointed out that the Order is not a recent creation, the outcome of the European "scramble" for Africa, but was founded so long ago as 1837. Those who are best qualified to judge believe it to be now, as then essentially a religious organisation not directly concerned with the dominance of either Turks or Europeans in North Africa. Among the many travellers who have attempted to fathom the real character of the Senussi movement, there are two whose opinions are specially deserving of attention at the present time, when fears have been excited as to the part which the Senusis may play in the struggle between the forces of Christendom and Islam as represented by Italy and Turkey. These are Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who has seen something of the working of Senussism in Cyrenaica, and has added to this knowledge a careful study of what has been written about the movement by other observers; and Mr. Hanns Vischer, who crossed the Sahara from Tripoly five years ago and came into close contact with many of the adherents of Senussism.

(Continued on page 6).

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Attempt to Assassinate Sheng-Kung-Pao.

REBELS FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 27.

An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Sheng-Kung-Pao, who had a narrow escape. He took refuge in the American Legation and was subsequently escorted from there to Tientsin by ten soldiers.

This is the first sign of the revolutionaries in the capital.

An edict has been published confirming the appointment of Yuan-Shih-Kai, who will rank as an Imperial Minister. Yuan-Shih-Kai, it is stated, will proceed to-morrow to Sin-Yang-Show to take up the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

PEKING, Oct. 28.

The British, French, German, and American Ministers have made representations to the Government with a view to preventing the possible decapitation of Sheng-Kung-Pao.

PEKING, Oct. 28.

Three thousand Imperial troops are marching against the Chang-Sha rebels. The Imperial troops have recaptured two Szechuan towns.

Yuan-Shi-Kai's supporters are planning an entirely Chinese Cabinet and a constitutional government, and are summoning an immediate Parliament.

Yuan-Shi-Kai has postponed his departure from Chang-fe southward, and it is expected that he will soon enter Peking as Premier.

PEKING, Oct. 28.

A French and Belgian syndicate has concluded a large loan bearing interest at six per cent. to be issued at 96. The banks will receive four per cent. commission.

The trains between Peking and Hankow will resume running on Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Reuter's special correspondent with General Yin-Chang wires from Siakasien that the Imperial troops, yesterday morning, advanced towards Liuchiamiao supported by gunboats. They captured Liuchiamiao and advanced in the afternoon on strong rebel entrenchments on the west of the racecourse of Hankow.

The fighting was not suspended until six o'clock in the evening.

The Imperial troops lost forty killed, including three officers, and 150 wounded.

The rebels had four hundred casualties, including a commandant of Artillery. They also lost thirty guns.

PEKING, Oct. 28.

The Foreign Ministers say that they felt in honour bound to prevent any possibility of the decapitation of Sheng-Kung-Pao, because it was they who had pressed Sheng to conclude the loan contracts. They had further urged him to take a strong stand, which advice had resulted in the present upheaval.

Sheng-Kung-Pao's escort from the American Legation to Tientsin, consisted of two soldiers each from the Legation guards of France, Britain, Germany, America, and Japan commanded by the American Military Attache.

Sheng-Kung-Pao is going to Teing-Tao.

Victory for Imperial Troops.

PEKING, Oct. 28.

It is officially stated that an engagement between the rebels and the Imperial troops took place yesterday in a rainstorm.

The Imperial troops displayed great valour and captured large quantities of ammunition. Flushed with victory they occupied the Chinese city of Hankow.

Imperial reinforcements are hurrying up and protecting the railways.

PEKING, Oct. 29.

It is stated here that the rebels offered little resistance to the advance of the Imperial troops and abandoned their main position, at kilometre ten, with all guns and camp equipment. They retreated utterly demoralised. Admiral Sachenping afterwards notified the Consuls of his intention to bombard Wu-chang and Han-yang at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and also requested foreign shipping to withdraw out of danger.

HARVESTS IN SIBERIA.

Russian Government Relief Fund.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Russian Government has decided to allot 93,000,000 roubles to relieve the distress caused by the bad harvests in East Russia and Siberia.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.

Thirty-three million persons in eighteen Governments in Russia and Siberia are famine-stricken owing to bad harvests.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Two Treaties to be Prepared.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter learns that the Franco-German agreement will be comprised in two separate treaties, of which only the one relating to Morocco will be formally communicated to the Powers. Both agreements will be signed before November the 8th, when the French and German Parliaments meet.

THE INDIA MUSEUM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Hon. John Collier's "Portrait of Sir Thomas Holland" for the India Museum, Calcutta, will be shipped next week.

BOXING.

Wells-Moir Match Abandoned.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

"Bombardier" Wells and "Gunner" Moir have abandoned their proposed boxing contest owing to the impossibility of securing a hall in London as a result of the Johnson-Wells fight agitation.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A military aviator named Desparmet was flying in a monoplane at Rheims to-day, when he fell from a height of 600 feet and was killed on the spot.

THE PERSIAN UNREST.

Indian Troops Land at Bushire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUSHIRE, Oct. 28.

The Central India Horse have arrived, and are disembarking. No active opposition has been offered. The town is quiet.

TEHERAN, Oct. 28.

The internal situation has much improved. A force is about to march to Azarbaijan, which alone is disorderly. Mr. Shuster's reforms are making steady progress, the Mejlias reaffirming its hearty support.

The Persians deeply regret the arrival of the Indian troops, declaring that there is no danger to the Consulate, and they hope it will not afford a pretext for Persia's northern neighbour.

The contract with Mr. George New as Administrator of Persian Telegraphs has been signed.

Compensation for Miss Ross.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Persia has informed Britain that the fullest enquiry is being made into the case of Miss Ross, who was recently robbed on the Shiraz Road. Persia in the meantime expresses regret, and will compensate Miss Ross.

PRINCE ALEXANDER LEAVES FOR SIAM.

Later will Attend the Durbar.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Prince Alexander of Teck left London yesterday evening for Bangkok, to represent King George at the Coronation of the King of Siam.

The Prince is attended by Lieut-General Grierson, Rear-Admiral Colville and Mr. B. F. Alston, of the Foreign Office.

The Princess will await the return of His Serene Highness at Singapore.

Both the Prince and Princess will afterwards attend the Delhi Durbar.

Mr. Alston will take up his post at the Legation at Peking.

BURMANS IN LONDON.

Annual Meeting of the Society.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Burma Society at the Club House to-day, it was announced that the Secretary of State had increased the subvention to a maximum of £200 annually.

Sir Thirkell White, presiding, said it was not intended to stimulate the influx of young Burmans, unless they were well equipped by character and education and possessed reasonably substantial means. These, the Society warmly welcomed, provided opportunities of social intercourse and gave them guidance when required.

EXPORT OF SUGAR.

Russia's Application to Committee.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.

The Sugar Committee has decided in favour of acceding to Russia's application to be allowed to export 400,000 tons annually, instead of 200,000 in the event of a shortage in the world's markets, but has adjourned to the 8th of December, to enable Russia first to formulate the conditions on which she will assent to the renewal of the international agreement for a further period of five years.

THE BULLER MEMORIAL.

Unveiling Ceremony.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The memorial to Sir Redvers Buller was unveiled in Winchester Cathedral to-day. There was a distinguished gathering and the troops, which formed the army in Natal, were largely represented.

BOAT TRAIN SMASH.

Three Passengers Injured.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The American boat train crowded with prominent people, including the United States Ambassador in Paris, collided with a local train near Stafford to-day.

Three passengers, on the local train, were injured, two of them seriously.

NEW CARDINALS TO BE CREATED.

Archbishop Bourne also to be Honoured.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

On November 27th the Pope will create seventeen Cardinals, of which Archbishop Bourne of Westminster will be one.

There will also be three American Cardinals.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

Election of Lord Rectors.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Birrell has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, defeating Lord Charles Beresford.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

Lord Minto has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, defeating Lord Crewe.

NEW CRUISER FOR CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Canada has bought the cruiser "Aboukir."

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. John Kirkwood, M. P., for South-East Essex, has intimated his intention to resign owing to ill-health.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

The King to Wear a Special Crown

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter learns that King George will appear at the Durbar, wearing a crown specially made for the occasion.

The Queen will wear her Coronation crown with the Koh-i-Noor.

The King will deliver a speech to the people of India, which will be distributed in the vernacular throughout India. The speech will be published simultaneously in India and Britain.

Their Majesties will not land at Port Said, but will receive the Khedive on board the "Medina."

According to the *Daily Mail*, Queen Mary at the Durbar will wear her Coronation dress, lightened to suit the climate. Among her Majesty's jewels, there will be a lotus-flower in diamonds, and a magnificent pearl necklace.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Possibility of Criminal Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

It is unofficially stated that the decision in the case against the Steel Trust cannot be given for three years as a vast volume of evidence must be taken in many cities.

Mr. Gary, President of the Trust, who is one of the subpoenaed witnesses, and an individual defendant, in a statement, says he believes that the suit will be decided in favour of the Corporation, because it never attempted to form a monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Wickersham, Attorney-General, says that the Steel Trust suit must be decided on its merits. The decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases cannot be called as models for solving the question of what is a trust.

Mr. Wickersham declined to say whether he is preparing criminal prosecutions.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The papers publish messages from New York stating that a meeting of "Money Kings" was held at Mr. Pierpont Morgan's house lasting up to four o'clock in the morning.

The magnates resolved to fight the Steel Trust case "to the last ditch." They expect to be aided by the other threatened trusts.

The "Insurgent" Republicans demand a criminal prosecution of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his associates.

Speech by President Taft.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

President Taft, speaking at Chicago, said he would rather cut off his right hand than disturb business in order to cultivate political success.

He said, he believed, that the railroads were obeying the law and he hoped that the big industrial enterprises were doing likewise. The only way to cure the corporation disease, he said, was to eradicate the disease.

The law would be enforced to the letter. He hoped that that was understood.

COMPOSITION OF EASTERN SQUADRONS.

Re-organisation Scheme.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

According to the *Morning Post*, H. M. destroyer "Welland" will join H. M. destroyers "Ribble" and "Usk," which are proceeding to China, at Malta.

The vessels will replace the old destroyers at the China Station as the beginning of the re-organisation, which will place the China, Australia and East Indies squadrons on an equal footing, each constituting a fleet unit consisting of an armoured cruiser, three second-class cruisers, and a flotilla of river-class destroyers.

It is rumoured that H. M. cruiser "Minotaur," flagship of China squadron, will shortly be replaced by a "Dreadnought" cruiser.

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Haldane to be Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

According to *Lloyd's News* Lord Haldane will shortly be appointed Lord Chancellor, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, a Lord of Appeal, Sir J. A. Simon, Attorney-General, and Mr. Buckmaster, Solicitor-General.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that the Government had accepted the invitation of the Netherlands Government to take part in the Opium Conference on December 1st.

The question of the selection of the British delegates, said Sir Edward, is being considered.

KEIGHLEY ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The result of Keighley by-election is:—

Buckmaster, (L).....	4,667
Ackworth, (U).....	3,842
Anderson, (L).....	3,452
L. majority over (U).....	825

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out at Portsmouth with a view to the selection of the best type of 4-in. gun for destroyers.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GEORGE KENNEDY was at a court-martial at Devonport severely reprimanded on a charge of negligently stranding H. M. S. "Minstrel" off Portsmouth on July 20 last.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Soldier Police for Delhi

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Yesterday the Commissioner of Police held an inspection of the additional police force consisting of twenty-five mounted and twenty-five foot police deputed from some local regiments for duty during the Royal Visit. The men were paraded near the Dufferin Statue. The Commissioner put a series of questions to the men and they briefly explained the duties they would be called upon to discharge during Their Imperial Majesties' stay in the Metropolis of India. The additional police force is under orders to leave Calcutta on the 2nd proximo travelling from Howrah by a special train to Delhi in charge of a Superintendent of Indian Police who has been deputed for special duty with the force.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The reports from the Nepal jungles, in which the King-Emperor will shoot in December are satisfactory, as big game seem abundant being frequently seen. Preparations for this shoot are proceeding steadily, the cart road and motor roads being well advanced. The telegraph line from there to the camps will be erected in November.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

DELHI, Oct. 28.

The following memorandum regarding telegraphic addresses has just been issued by the Coronation Durbar Committee, Delhi:—

In order to ensure the prompt and correct delivery of telegrams to persons residing in the Durbar area, excluding those residing in Civil Lines or Delhi City, it is essentially necessary that the camp in which the addressee resides should be specified followed by the words "Coronation Durbar"; the word "Delhi" should not be used. The following are specimens of correct addresses:—Mr. A. B., India Camp, Coronation Durbar; Colonel C., Army Headquarters Camp, Coronation Durbar; Mr. A. B., Bengal Provincial Camp, Coronation Durbar; Mr. A. B., Press Camp, Coronation Durbar; Sardar A. B., Gwalior Camp, Coronation Durbar.

In the case of telegrams for officials and followers accompanying Indian Chiefs to the Durbar, the address should show clearly the name of the particular Indian Chief's Camp in which the addressee is to be found. Telegrams for persons residing in houses or camps situated in the Civil Lines should be addressed to "Delhi" and not to the "Coronation Durbar." The delivery of telegrams for visitors and residents in the Civil Lines or in the City or Fort, will not be effected by the Central Camp Telegraph Office, but by the Delhi Telegraph Office.

Telegrams for residents in the Military Camps should be addressed in the manner indicated above, that is, the name of the camp in which the addressee is residing should be specified followed by words "Coronation Durbar." Under Rule 24 of the Telegraph Guide, the words "Coronation Durbar" will be counted as one word address of a telegram

DACCA, Oct. 29.

At a meeting of the Dacca District Board yesterday it was decided that it was not desirable to send an address to His Majesty the King Emperor by post.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

A public meeting was held here yesterday on the question of locally celebrating the Coronation Durbar and a strong Committee was appointed to carry out the programme.

FARIDPUR, Oct. 29.

The Faridpur District Board has decided to send a message of welcome and loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor. The matter will be finally decided at a general meeting of all local bodies of the Eastern Bengal to be held shortly.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

A meeting of the residents of Howrah was held at the Town Hall this evening to organise fund for the celebration of King Emperor's visit to India. Mr. C. F. Payne, District Magistrate, who presided said that Rs. 8,000 had already been subscribed, and Mr. S. Mustaffi, Deputy Magistrate, had been appointed secretary and treasurer. An Executive Committee to administer the funds and arrange a fitting celebration was also appointed and it was decided to appeal for funds.

THE KING AND 'OLD BOMBAY' EXHIBITION.

The following Press Note have been issued:—

"His Majesty the King-Emperor has graciously consented to give his patronage to the Exhibition of Old Bombay."

ROUTE OF BOMBAY PROCESSION.

We learn that after consultation with His Excellency the Governor, the authorities have decided upon altering the route of the Royal Procession on the day of the arrival and formal reception of the King-Emperor. From the Apollo Bunder the procession will follow the route as originally laid down through Kalbadevi, but instead of returning via Girgaum, will take the Queen's Road by the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge to Charni-road Station, and thence by Queen's Road and Princess-street, back to the Bunder. By this alteration the trying drive through a narrow thoroughfare will be avoided and there will thus be given an opportunity for a larger number of spectators to witness the Procession. For their accommodation doubtless ample provision will be made by those responsible. It is of course impossible not to sympathise with residents on the Girgaum Road, but they are few as compared with the many thousands who can assemble along Queen's Road where abundant stands can easily be erected. It is possible that the display in the roads from a Military point of view will be greater than anticipated, and that now a broader route has been chosen. Troops with Bands and Colours may be utilised to line the Roads.—"Kaiser-i-Hind."

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

It is expected that there will be several meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Delhi by the end of November and early in December. The members will assemble there by the third week of next month. The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam will leave for Delhi on the 19th November, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins on the 20th. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who is leaving for Calcutta on Sunday, the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark will return to Delhi about the same time.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Pandit Bishan Narain Dhar has been elected president of the next Congress at this afternoon's meeting of All the India Congress Committee here.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Ledum Column's Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PASIGHAT, Oct. 27.

News has been received from the Ledum column that they have encamped three miles beyond Ledum and that the Ledum people are returning to their homes. The Ledum tribesmen, from the first, have professed to be wholly unconcerned in the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson. Whether any of their young bloods have joined the hostile Debang tribesmen is unknown, but, overawed by the latter, they were between the devil and the dead sea and so far have escaped the vengeance of both. The object of the Ledum column can now be understood. It was sent out mainly to guard the Western Frontier and to protect the flank of the main column. The effect of their presence can be gauged and whether the object of the expedition will be benefited by a further advance north-west on their part may perhaps be judged later.

A road cutting party consisting of six companies of the 8th Gurkhas, half a company of Sappers and Miners, the Light Horse Volunteers and 300 Naga coolies have cleared the track four miles in the direction of Janak Mukh. A reconnoissance was made by General Bowers and his staff escorted by a company of the 8th Gurkhas to within three-quarters of a mile from Tulsk Mukh. The Sibo Karong has been bridged. The road is laid through bamboo and wild plantain forests along the banks of the Dihong. No enemy was encountered. The clearing of the jungle presented no difficulties.

CHINESE ON ASSAM FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

It is stated that there are rumours on the Assam frontier of a considerable force of Chinese being at Rima, but this is probably an exageration. The trebesmen of Yamen offered such sturdy resistance that all available troops in south-eastern Tibet were concentrated against them. In both provinces there were comparatively few regular troops to maintain the authority of the officials.

PASSIGHAT, Oct. 28.

News has been received from the Ledum Column that yesterday the advance guard of the 2nd Gurkhas encountered a party of the enemy near Mishing, half a day's journey from Ledum. The enemy discharged a flight of poisoned arrows amongst them, fortunately without inflicting any damage. The advance guard fired killing two of the enemy and wounding three. The enemy retired. The quivers carried by the men who were killed were found to be filled with freshly poisoned arrows.

I seized the opportunity of visiting the Military Police Post at Balek, in company with Mr. Bentinck, the Assistant Political Agent, and Mr. Harrison whose influence with and knowledge of the local Miris is very great. The track led through a beautiful bamboo forest and a sparsely wooded patch was pointed out to us by our guide as the site of a former stockade held by the Abors against the British Punitive Expedition of 1859. History repeats itself to-day. Kamasi was occupied three times by the British troops and Passighat three times. Yet no permanent footing was obtained in the Abor country until the Military Police with Mr. Bentinck selected Balek as a suitable spot to resist any possible incursions of the Abors. After the outrage on Mr. Williamson and his party in March the value of the occupation of this post since April cannot be underrated, for perhaps the last time in their dealings with us the Abors might be said to be threatening. The plains of Balek which lie six miles from here was occupied by a garrison of 150 military police with two seven pounder guns without any opposition. The Passi Abors now friendly "par occasion" were overawed and the situation was saved. The Column has been enabled to reach here without any opposition or a picture of lurking foes in the dense forest we have come through. Signalling communications in April was at once established with Sikwa Ghat and has been maintained ever since we flashed a message to our comrades at Sikwaghat who are going on the Mish mission, it brought us in touch with civilisation for a brief spell.

Balek means a bamboo grove and this lies on a high ground. Here is a bamboo stockade, one of those lonely posts where the British Officer is carrying on his duties all over the world, on the North West Frontier, in Burmah and in Africa. How well I know them. "Constabulary duties must be done," as Gilbert wrote. We passed through *sei dissant* friendly villages and a short description of one of these will give your readers some idea of the country through which we are going. The cultivation is of the usual primitive migratory order and may be miles from the villages. The huts are built on piles and underneath live the pigs and fowls. The greatest asset to the Abor is the "mithan" *bos pentalis*, the domesticated bison. They apparently make no use of these animals except for food on feast days or for barter for a wife. They grow cotton; indigo is found in their country and the women use looms. Outwardly the Abor is not prepossessive even though he has been so long independent, in his bearing there is none of the manliness that characterises the northern Chinaman, the named Abors or the untamed Afridi. His look I think is what one would term furtive. In previous expeditions he has proved himself brave. But I must close, the orders for the general advance to-morrow have been given. I will describe the Abor method of fighting later on. The road has been cleared by a party to-day up to Jonakmukh, from there the supposed hostile village of Renging can be seen,—a toilsome climb through a thick jungle. We must cut our way up to it. To-morrow the gate of the unknown opens. Our Ledum comrades have had two brushes with the enemy. Our turn must be at hand; the overture has been played, the bell rings, and the curtain rises.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The General Officer Commanding Abor expedition telegraphs from Pasighat, under date October 27th, that he has reconnoitred as far as Janakmukh. Work is going on the Pasighat post to prepare it to be held by a small garrison.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Oxford Men's Aversion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: Lord Selborne speaking at Oxford, viewed with dismay and disgust the fact that the best men at Oxford now preferred the Home to the Indian Civil Service. He believed it to be a very bad sign that this generation was playing for safety and not honour, for security and not work.

BOMBAY ROAD SCHEME.

Condemned by Corporation Committee.

CRAWFORD MARKET—SANDHURST ROAD.

The Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on the Improvement Trust's letter of May 13th, regarding the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Scheme, has reported that the Committee are of opinion that a representation be forwarded to Government as per draft forwarded therewith.

THE PROPOSED DRAFT.

The following are extracts from the draft proposed by the Committee:—

With reference to your letter, No. 5239, dated the 30th August, 1911, I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, to address the following representation for the consideration of Government, regarding the City of Bombay Improvement Trust's Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme, No. 37. I have to express the obligation of the Corporation to Government for postponing the final consideration of the scheme for a month in order to enable the Corporation to submit a representation. But at the same time the Corporation are constrained to observe that the time allotted is utterly inadequate for the satisfactory scrutiny of a project involving a gross outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs and a nett loss of nearly Rs. 104 lakhs, and calculated to assail or disturb the social and economic forces which have resulted in the congregation of the Memons and the concentration of certain trades and industries in the areas traversed by the Scheme.

In regard to paragraph 15 of my predecessor's letter, dated the 27th October, 1908, to which attention is invited by Government, I am desired by the Corporation to state that it had no reference whatever to any scheme emanating from the Improvement Trust Board, for at that time the Corporation distinctly declared that they had not before them "the schemes stated to be under consideration by the Improvement Trust . . . . and that therefore they are not in a position to deal with this subject in the light of those proposals." The main object in view was to indicate roughly two possible Avenues for improving the communication between the North and South of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the Corporation at the same time intimated that they "prefer not to express a definite opinion as to the precise line" these thoroughfares should take. But this is not all. On the perusal of that letter, Government will perceive that the Corporation were reluctant even to discuss schemes without knowing their cost and certainly subordinated all schemes for improved channels of communications to schemes for the removal of insanitary areas, abatement of overcrowding and provision of house accommodation. In my predecessor's letter, the chief requirements of the City were enumerated in order of their relative urgency from which it will be seen that channels of communication occupy a subordinate place, and that all suggestions were dependent upon the cost involved and the grant-in-aid from Government. The Corporation have no desire to depart from the views entertained by them, but are compelled to confess that even now the original difficulty has not been removed. Apart from the donation of 50 lakhs of rupees and the probable remission of interest on Schedules C and E lands the promised financial aid is embarrassingly nebulous. The cost of only one scheme is now before the Corporation. The costs of the other five items on the Government programme (viz. the chawls for the labouring classes, the Eastern Avenue from Sandhurst Road to Lalbagh, the Western Avenue from Bellasis Road to Lalbagh, the Dadar bridge to Bandra and the Eastern Agripada Improvement Scheme) are not available. Indeed, so far as the Corporation are aware, no scheme is yet formulated dealing with this part of the programme. It, therefore, appears desirable that consideration of the notified scheme should be deferred till the schemes are all matured, the cost estimated and the consent of the Secretary of State for India obtained to the proposed taxation. As at present advised the Corporation do not approve of the notified scheme for the reasons appearing below. The scheme is outside the true scope of the Trust, if not ultra vires. Its adoption completely cripples the Trust in the discharge of its most important duty. The Trust funds should first be utilized in improvement schemes. During the first outbreak of plague, the Board was created and entrusted with the sanitary regeneration of the City. This was its object. In pursuance of this object four schemes were forthwith promulgated as a plague measure. They were originally estimated to cost Rs. 182 lakhs. They were afterwards enlarged and by 31st March, 1910, the Capital spent on works exceeded Rs. 214 lakhs and a further expenditure of Rs. 21 lakhs is required, making a total of 235 lakhs of rupees. But it soon became manifest that these initial measures were rather precipitate for they completely failed to arrest the progress of plague. The Corporation then came to conclusion that the immediate improvement of insanitary areas by small schemes was more urgent and beneficial than the construction of magnificent streets through the City. The Board on the 27th of April, 1904, intimated that "The Trustees were in a position financially to undertake a few small Improvement Schemes" and would "endeavour to take up such schemes and to carry them through as expeditiously as possible" if the Commissioner would "furnish them with a small list of the areas which he considered should be dealt with urgently." They also said they were willing "to undertake as an experimental measure one or two small street schemes in the North of the Island in connection with which quarters for the poor should be provided in localities, where there is a large amount of employment and a deficiency of accommodation for the operatives". Accordingly the Executive Health Officer furnished a list and observed that "the order in which the areas mentioned by me may be taken up is as follows:—1. Tank Pakhady, Madanpura, Kalapani, 2. Middle Colaba, 3. Umarkhadi, 4. Kamatipura, 5. Guzri Bazar, 6. Telwady, and Vithalwady. 7. 2nd Nagpada, 8. Kolbhatwady, and 9. Vandekar Lane."

OBJECT OF THE SCHEME.

The present state of affairs is this: Not one of the areas mentioned in the Health Officer's list is dealt with except Vandekar Lane. The Government programme admittedly will fully occupy the Board's energies and resources for 20 years. But in this programme there is only one improvement scheme, i.e. East Agripada Scheme. Originally this scheme comprised four of the areas in the list, viz., Tank Pakhady, Madanpura, Kalapani and Guzri Bazar. But the scheme is being revised with the view of reducing its cost. It is not known what areas will be eventually included in it. As for the Memonwada area, it is quite clear from the fact that it was not included in the representation made by Mr. Harvey, that its case is not at all so urgent as the cases mentioned by the Health Officer. A detailed examination of the reports confirms this view. It is, therefore, felt that the improvement of this area is undertaken not on its merits, for it is not urgent, but as an excuse for the Avenue Scheme and that the Scheme for improving it is projected to subserve the desire to promote the scheme for a wide Avenue rather than for the improvement of the area itself. The Corporation are convinced that if the Avenue Scheme were rejected the improvement of Memonwada would be deferred, and rightly deferred, to give preference to the far more insanitary areas clamouring for urgent schemes of improvement. Under these circumstances it is impossible for the Corporation to approve the notified scheme which necessitates the abandonment of improvement schemes for the areas specified in the list, and thus perpetuates and aggravates their insanitary conditions. They must grow worse from year to year. Admittedly the Board have no funds for those Schemes for 20 years to come, if 68 lakhs are hypothecated on the notified scheme. There are no signs that after 20 years fresh sources of income would be available to the Board upon the present forecast. The result is that the adoption of the notified scheme necessitates the abandonment of urgent improvement schemes for half a century in favour of a Grand Avenue. The insanitary conditions will be perpetuated and aggravated year by year. The overcrowding will be augmented. "The vast majority of the population of Bombay, belong to the working classes, and of these people a very large number exists in a condition of the greatest poverty. Out of a total of 5,88,713 actual workers present in Bombay in 1906, only 18,849 persons or just over

3·2 per cent. paid the income tax and of these only 2,192 were in receipt of more than only Rs. 5,000 per annum.....One of the heaviest items of expenditure in the domestic Budget of workers in Bombay is House rent" wrote Dr. Bentley. (Vide Report, page 4). But this rise in rents is stimulated by the operations of the Trust. The displaced population cannot return to the parts which fall under the Boards Schemes for the minimum rents of the new houses are at least quadrupled which is beyond the means of most of the dishoused residents. They are naturally driven to find rooms in insanitary quarters. This exchange is bad and what is worse is that they have to pay higher rents. Though the rents are high they are comparatively lower in more insanitary parts. These high rents compel them to share rooms with others. At the census of 1901, 2,84,344 persons were sharing one room tenements with from 6 to 20 or more persons out of a population of 7,76,000 ; over 4,34,000 occupied one room tenements shared by 1 to 5 persons. What the present conditions must be with the rise of population to close up to a million can only be imagined.

This overcrowding was expected from the commencement. To prevent or check it Government in their letter of 1897 proposed to devote 83 lakhs of rupees out of a total 495 lakhs of rupees on construction of chawls.

But for one reason or another this is the last thing the Board cares to do. Though an experiment was promised as stated above, no attempt was ever made to house the people in Schemes V and VI for the North of the Island. By 31st March, 1911, the Board had spent 22 lakhs of rupees on chawls. The total cost on chawls on completion of their present programme will be Rs. 31 1-2 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 577 1-2 lakhs spent or hypothecated on sanctioned schemes. They will accommodate 12,000 persons whereas accommodation is required for over 3,00,000 persons. It is quite clear that the Board have neglected their duty in this respect and profess to wait for the amendment of the Act, whereas no one ever objected to their building chawls for the poor. Their conduct is strange considering the Board have found that the health of the inmates of their chawls is improved and the mortality reduced. But the nett result of their precipitate schemes and neglect of chawl construction is that the ravages of plague are intensified, for overcrowding facilitates the spread of plague according to the rat flea theory. Malaria and other diseases are easily propagated. In spite of increased expenditure and sustained activity of the Health Department, the mortality returns are very depressing and disheartening. Most of them are victims of poverty. In effect then, upon the existing resources, the adoption of the notified scheme will mean the continued sacrifice of human lives for the luxury of a grand Avenue. Under these circumstances it is impossible for the Corporation to callously approve a scheme which perpetuates this sad state of affairs. These are the evils the removal of which the Corporation had in mind, when they gave preference to schemes for the removal of insanitary areas, the abatement of overcrowding and the provision of house accommodation in my predecessor's letter No. 4704 of 27th October, 1908, to an extract from which the Corporation's attention is invited by Government.

AN UNCONDITIONAL GRANT.

The Corporation are rather astonished that the Board who professed their willingness to deal expeditiously with such insanitary areas as required urgent treatment should relegate them to the limbo of forgotten evils for the sake of an attractive Avenue. But some of the Trustees openly declare that they are bound as honourable men to propound the scheme, inasmuch as the grant of 50 lakhs is supposed to have been intended for the construction of an Avenue from North to South. It is inconceivable that Government should have directly or indirectly or impliedly imposed such a condition. It would be altogether unconstitutional and destroy the independence and responsibility of the Board. It would convert the Board into a mere instrument of Government to carry out its behests. The Corporation would fain believe this could never have been the intension of Government and that the grant made was to fulfil the original inten ion of Government. Government originally intended that the value of its aid in 1898 should be 96 lakhs. But the Chairman of the Trust showed that its value on the 1st April, 1909, was only 43 lackhs Its value on the 1st April, 1898, would of course be only 28 lakhs (Multiple 6496 being taken). The case for financial aid from Government for recoupment for this shrinkage is strong and was recently placed before Government in my predecessor's letter No. 7117 of 16th February 1911. The present Government grant will amount to 82 lakhs. Its value on the 1st of April, 1898, would be only 53 lakhs (Multiple 6496 being taken). Therefore the total value on 1st April, 1898, of all Government contributions would be 81 lakhs of rupees. It, therefore still falls short of the original intention of Government by 15 lakhs of rupees. Considering Government have derived large profits from the operations of the Trust in other ways, the city is entitled to aid from Government without the imposition of any conditions whatever. It is inexcusable that the Board would have placed this scheme in the forefront to the detriment of Improvement Schemes but for the impression under which they labour that they have no option, but to propound the scheme for which the grant was made.

The notified scheme is prejudicial to the sanitary welfare of the City and the health of the people. I have already shown above that schemes urgently demanded for improving some of the worst areas are "shelved for want of funds." The Mahim Dharavi Scheme XXVIII is confessedly shelved by the Board for want of funds. "The original scheme (East Agripada XXXII), which entailed an outlay of 99·29 lakhs and an ultimate loss of 49·21 lakhs is under revision with a view to reducing its cost." (Vide remarks, page 43 of Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1910, of the City Improvement Trust). It is said to be reduced to 27·5 lakhs. This means its scope must be contracted. The northern Improvement Schemes which deal with areas rather sparsely covered with buildings, viz., Schemes V, VI and XXXI, are not to reach their maximum development till the years 1932-33, 1933-33, and 1935-36 respectively, according to Chairman's Statement B of his forecast. Now, the only schemes projected by the Board for "providing building sites for the extension of the residential areas" are these three and Gamdevi Estate. These three schemes comprise 4,588,296 square yards. But not one inch of land is yet ready. The delay in execution has occasioned the loss of the triangular area now occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Carriage and Wagon Factory, which the Board lament after their protest failed. Not only did they wish to go on with these schemes, but they wanted to develop the Mahim woods as well. It would "incidentally open up a clear route to the Bandra Causeway which the Board consider to be very desirable." But now the Mahim woods is to be left to private speculators to be built over in "haphazard fashion . . . . . without regard to levels or position and under most inadequate sanitary restrictions." The only scheme completed is the Gamdevi Scheme, but this contains only 181,885 square yards. Vast areas are thus cornered by the Board. Their other schemes deal with areas over-crowded with houses and really reduce the area available for building sites. The resultant pressure on other lands and houses has enhanced the value of property and the rents of houses and intensified overcrowding. It is thus cleared that its direct effect is the abandonment of the urgent improvement schemes and its indirect effect is the delay in providing building sites in the suburbs and in the development of the Mahim woods. The consequences are highly detrimental to the public health of the City.

AN UNNECESSARY SCHEME.

The scheme is uncalled for. There is certainly no public demand for it. The permanent native population have not asked for it. On the contrary an overwhelming majority are strenuously opposed to it. The Vernacular and the Anglo-Vernacular Press have unanimously condemned it.

Its usefulness is so limited as not to justify the enormous expenditure involved. It will, of course, provide a broad Avenue which may prove an ornament to the City. But it will not run along the natural route of traffic. In Parel Road it will abut on a fish market and create a cry for the removal of that market. It will not reduce the congestion in Pydhoni Circus and it will have no material effect upon the traffic passing through Abdul Rehman Street which traffic is not likely to be diverted, for Abdul Rehman Street is a well-established business centre. The congestion of the traffic in Abdul Rehman Street was the instigator of the scheme for widening Abdul Rehman Street." Government originally resolved upon widening this street. The Board have framed a new scheme, but the reason for widening Abdul Rehman Street will remain except in so far as the volume of traffic is reduced by the transfer of the Cotton Depot from Colaba Green to Tank Bunder. The Scheme is therefore, useless for all practical purposes. But it is contended that it will accelerate the development of the suburbs by stimulating migration northwards. The Corporation feel assured that this is a hopeless delusion. It is impossible to sufficiently emphasize this delusion. It is a wonder that any one can possibly entertain such hopes. The fallacy which underlies it is the assumption that the pressure on the congested area is the result of the absence of adequate and suitable channels of communication from the North to the South. As a matter of fact it can scarcely be said that the existing communications are unsuitable or inadequate either North or South of Abdul Rehman Street. It may be conceded that Abdul Rehmaud Street is narrow for its traffic, but there is no reason to suppose that its narrowness has induced the congestion or checked migration to the suburbs. The additional time required for making this distance on account of the density of traffic along this route, cannot possibly exceed five minutes. It cannot be reasonably urged that this is a serious obstacle to migration. The Corporation consider it altogether negligible. But the congestion will be relieved to some extent by the transfer of the Cotton Depot from the Colaba Green to Tank Bunder. Should this not occur the loss of time can be reduced by improved Police regulation, removal of obstructions, and the shortening of the Kalbadevi Tram Route by running the line to the Floral Fountain from Money School "via" Esplanade Road. Besides, there is no guarantee that the Tramway Company will lay new lines along the new route. But even if it did, it would cost a passenger 4 annas "per diem." This would be a prohibitive charge for the majority of the suburban population. People will not move to distant places unless they could effect some saving.

The truth is that trunk roads and tram service will not disperse the population. The real causes of congestion are proximity to centres of business, gregarious habits and poverty. The only remedy is the construction of cheap houses in the suburbs to be let at low rents, and the provision of cheap Railway service with trains running at frequent intervals. Electric trams can never compete with the Railways. But such is the irony of fate that a remedy which is patent to all will not be prescribed by the Board.

BEYOND THE BOARD'S RESOURCES.

The Scheme is beyond the Board's financial resources even for the programme of measures published in paragraph 17 of Government Resolution of 14th June, 1909. This programme was decided upon after eliciting the views of various public bodies by Government upon certain "points specified" in Government letter of 9th December, 1907. These points were the expansion of residential areas including reclamations in Back Bay, improved channels of communication, the location of middle and labouring classes in specially suitable areas, the provision of cheap workmen's trains or tramways and the removal of the Railway line from Grant Road to Colaba. The improvement or removal of insanitary areas and the construction of chawls for the poor did not form the subjects on which opinion was invited. The fundamental fact on of the Trust was ignored, viz., the sanitary regeneration of the City. A programme of work fixed without regard to this fundamental function of the Trust must necessarily be very defective and ill-suited to the urgent requirements of the City. It diverts the Board's energies from its primary duty to secondary matters.

The programme as it now stands according to Government letter of 4th April, 1911, is as follows:—

(1) Chawls for the labouring classes.
(2) Eastern Avenue—Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road.
(3) Eastern Avenue—Sandhurst Road to Lalbagh.
(4) Western Avenue—Bellasis Road to Lalbagh
(5) Dadar Bridge to Bandra.
(6) Eastern Agripada Improvement Scheme.

The present resources of the Board for the coming years till 1969 are Rs. 105 lakhs composed of 50 lakhs donation from Government, 32 lakhs capitalised value of interest to be foregone by Government, 8 lacs capitalised value of interest to be foregone by the Corporation, and 15 lakhs of the Board's present margin for expansion. Of these 105 lakhs, 68 lakhs are required for the scheme under consideration. The Eastern Agripada Scheme was originally estimated to entail an ultimate loss of 49·21 lakhs, but it is now said to be reduced to 27·5 lakhs. This means that that insanitary area is being inadequately dealt with and the reduction in cost is made to subserve the requirements of communication Schemes. The present value of the loss of these two schemes absorbs 85 lakhs of rupees, taking 17 lacs as the present value of the ultimate loss of 27·5 lakhs, leaving only Rs. 21 lakhs for the Dadar Bridge, Western Avenue and the Northern portion of the Eastern Avenue. No estimates are given for these schemes. The Dadar Bridge would be nearly 1-2 mile in length. But it is fairly manifest that 21 lakhs will not suffice at all. It is possible that the Avenue from Dadar through the Mahim woods is abandoned for this reason, for it does not figure in the aforesaid programme of Government.

In making the foregoing remarks the Board's figures have been accepted as correct, but I am now to invite the attention of Government to the following consideration which render it very dangerous to proceed upon the basis of the accuracy of those figures in a matter which cripples the Board for 60 years to come:—

(a) The Board's margin for expansion of 16 lakhs is based upon the assumption that the maximum development of the sanctioned schemes will be reached by the first of April, 1934, i.e., every plot of land will be leased in twenty-five years from 1909. But this is patently too remote a forecast. By the year ending 31st March, 1910, the Board was able to lease 4,75,000 square yards, i. e., an average of 45,000 square yards per annum. The Board have on hand 4,18,900 square yards ready for lease, and 4,571,70) square yards of undeveloped land. Nearly 2,912,000 square yards are to be still acquired and developed. Exclusive of the area of the flats (1,437,000 square yards) the area on hand amounts to 7,90,000. If one-third the area be devoted to roads and open spaces there will remain on hand 4,300,000 square yards to be disposed of. The demands for the plots in the Northern Schemes are never likely to approach the demand in Schemes I, II and III and the Fort and Colaba portions of Schedule C lands. They will be much slower, but even at the rate of 50,000 square yards per annum instead of the rate of 45,000 square yards per annum, it will take 86 years in all. But assuming it will take 50 years, this delay will turn the margin into a deficit. The Princess Street Scheme is claimed to be one of the most successful schemes yet, only 62 plots were leased by 1st April, 1910, and 42 remain to be leased. In Sandhurst Road Scheme, only 17 plots are leased, and 134 remain to be leased. In Gamdevi Scheme only 12 are leased and 89 remain to be leased. In all the Schemes only 100 plots are leased and over 300 remain to be leased of the developed lands, exclusive of First Nagpada Scheme. In Mandvi Koliwada 4 are leased and 21 remain on hand. The total area leased in all the Schemes is 116,000 square yards and the area to be leased is 255,000 square yards. There remain 1,905,700 square yards of land acquired but not yet ready for lease. To this must be added 2,912,000 square yards to be acquired. There can be no doubt that the Board's forecast in this respect that every plot of land will be leased in 25 years is hopelessly wrong.

(b) It is not unknown what rates the Board have taken in their calculation. But rates must fluctuate from time to time, and it is impossible to foresee what rates will prevail a decade hence. For example, the Board's lands on the Colaba Reclamation fetched good prices in 1905. But now the Board are unable to sell the existing vacant plots at even three-fourths of the original reserved price. And this reserved price is even lower than the average price they actually obtained in 1905.

These two ingredients must vitiate the forecast and render it unreliable, especially as it extends to a period of 60 years. Any error in any one year vitiates the figures for all subsequent years. For example the Board computes an income of Rs. 8,90,000 for the year 1911-12 from the Municipal Exchequer, but the Budget provision is only Rs. 8,65,000 which is also the figure quoted in para. 5 of Government Resolution of 4th April, 1911. An error of 25 to 30,000 rupees will occur for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, if the increase be Rs. 30,000 a year. But this means nearly a lakh of the 16 lakhs margin. I may here point out that Government are under the impression that the annual increase in the Municipal grant will be Rs. 30,000 a year, but Mr. Orr's forecast places it at Rs. 5,000 a year only after 1912-14.

(c) The Chairman's conclusion that the present value of the ultimate loss will be 68 1-2 lakhs of rupees cannot be accepted. Adopting the Profit and Loss Statement given in The Hon'ble Mr. Orr's financial note and allowing for an expenditure of 170 lakhs on works instead of 140 lakhs, it is estimated that the nett loss by 1927-28 will be 138 lakhs, which in terms of the present value is 74 lacs (multiple ·5339). In report No. II of the Improvement Committee, dated 3rd May 1911, with a nett loss of 97 lakhs of rupees (see para. 4) the present value was fixed at 68 lakhs. Therefore "ceteris paribus" the present value on a nett loss of 104 lakhs can never be 68 1-2 lakhs. It must be 72·8 lakhs. No reasons are assigned for the more sanguine forecast. No details are given justifying the alteration. A more optimistic view could reduce the present value of the loss to even 30 lakhs. These forecasts are, therefore, untrustworthy guides in expensive schemes.

(d) The area to be utilized for roads and passages was fixed at 49,232 square yards in statement A of Mr. Delves' Report, No. 3078 of 28th April, 1911, No. II of the Improvement's Committee of 3rd May, 1911, but in Report No. III of 28th June, 1911, this area is reduced to 49,081 square yards. In Report No. II the area within the Scheme was 88,073 square yards; in Report III the area is 92,444 square yards. Nearly 4,871 square yards were added owing to the inclusion of the areas referred to in paragraph 10 of Report II originally omitted. Some portion of this new area must be thrown into the roads to get good frontages. There is, therefore, some mistake. But this mistake vitiates the figures. If only 40 per cent. of this new area be thrown into roads the present estimated recoupment would be reduced by 3 lakhs. In the original Report II, 56 per cent. of the area was thrown into roads and service passages, viz., 49,232 square yards out of 88,073 square yards. Therefore the allowance of 40 per cent. is not too high. In any case it is incomprehensible how the area for roads and passages is reduced from 49,232 square yards to 49,081 square yards when the total area to be dealt with has increased from 88,073 square yards to 92,444 square yards.

(e) The total gross cost of acquisition of all the properties is 151·28 lakhs exclusive of 10 per cent The total area to be acquired exclusive of temples and mosques is 92,944 square yards, which includes existing roads. Therefore the average rate of acquisition works out at Rs. 162·7 per square yard. But in Mr. Kemball's Scheme, the cost per square yard for the Memonwada scheme was Rs. 179 per square yard being 109 lakhs exclusive of 10 per cent. for 61,457 square yards, which includes existing roads. But this must certainly be less than the average rate in the notified Scheme for the value of the properties south of Memonwada area is much higher. The average cost ought therefore to be Rs. 180 per square yard. It ought to be really more because Mr. Kemball, it is said, allowed only 16 x-3 years' purchase, whereas Mr. Delves allows 20 years' purchase in his estimates. But even at the rate of Rs. 180 per square yard the cost of acquisition, plus 10 per cent. for Contingencies, would be Rs. 182·5 lakhs, instead of the estimated 166·4 lacs. It is probable that the estimated cost 166 lakhs is too short by at least 16 lakhs. The present estimates cannot be more accurate than the Board's past estimates for its other Schemes, but in all of them the actuals exceed the estimates and the gross excess is about 20 per cent. over the original estimates.

To summarize, the Board's margin of 16 lakhs is impossible; the present value of the nett loss is 72·8 lakhs as per paragraph (c) above, to which must be added the present value of the extra loss of 34lakhs as per paragraph (d) and 16 lakhs as per paragraph (e). If only 10 lakhs be taken as the present value of the loss of these 16 lakhs, the result is that the present value of the nett loss on the whole Scheme is 83 lakhs and not 68·5. If we deduct 83 from the total 106 lakhs available, there is left 23 lacs only, but these 23 lakhs include the so-called present margin of 16 lakhs. If this be eliminated we have only 7 lakhs left for the rest of the programme! Under the circumstance it appears to the Corporation that it would be exceedingly unwise and precipitate to embark on a scheme of this magnitude. The precipitancy of the Board is incomprehensible and indefensible. A trust is reposed in them. They have to discharge the trust with the supremest care. Yet in adopting this Scheme they rely on funds from a tax on cotton for other Schemes which tax "will now engage the earnest attention of Government." But these require the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It is unwise to depend on this source of income until it has crystallized into tangible assets.

A COMMISSION NEEDED.

The Corporation would further respectfully submit that apart from its unconstitutionality it is precipitate on the part of Government to force the programme on the Board without appointing an expert Commission to work out the details and cost.

The justification for this precipitate action is the alleged rapid growth of the cost of the Scheme. "Now or never" is the view expressed. It is vaguely alleged that the assessment has been fraudulently unchanged by the owners. There is no ground for this grave imputation in the present case.

The Municipal Assessment Book shows that the rise in assessment from 1906-07 to 1911-12 in the original Scheme is from Rs. 886-181 to Rs. 11,58,380 aggregating an enhancement of 31 per cent., whereas in the same period the rise in the notified area is from Rs. 5,83,641 to Rs. 7 72,521 showing a growth of 33 per cent. The rise is more formidable in the Scheme, which was kept from public view and sprung as a surprise.

The average growth for the whole City during the same period is 20 per cent. It can scarcely be surprising that the growth in rents in the neighbourhood of Scheme II should have been more than the average. These figures conclusively disprove the truth of the allegation. It was a reckless charge which should never have been preferred by the Board.

If the vacant areas in the North were first laid out and houses built for the poor, the rents in business centres would go down. It would then facilitate schemes in the heart of the City and make them less expensive. If this procedure were adopted there is reason to hope that in a decade the Eastern Avenue through Abdul Rehman Street would be even less expensive than the notified Scheme. There is, therefore, no cause for the apprehension that the notified Scheme will be impossible later, if not undertaken now. As a matter of fact it will be cheaper, but even if it were dearer this is an argument which has no force in the case of the Board. The Board have to frame Schemes for all parts of the City. The increased cost of other Schemes will counterbalance the advantage gained in this Scheme. If this were the only Scheme to be executed there would be some force in the argument that delay is dangerous and expensive. But this is not so. And after all, the anticipated growth in the next decade is not likely to exceed 10 per cent. for the City according to the Hon'ble Mr. Orr's forecast in calculating the Municipal contribution. Even if it were 20 per cent., it would mean 1,60,000 in the notified area and 2,30,000 in the Abdul Rehman Street area, which at twenty years' purchase after deducting outgoings means 26 and 38 lakhs respectively. But the interest on 82 lakhs at 4 per cent. would amount to over 50 lakhs during the same period. Obviously therefore there is no reason for precipitate action.

DISORGANISED TRADE.

It has already been indicated that the benefit accruing from the Scheme is out of all proportion incommensurate with the cost incurred. It remains now to point out that apart from 1 1-2 lakhs provided in this project, there is no large and comprehensive scheme for the construction of chawls for the poor, such as is contemplated in the Government programme and that the Scheme works as a hardship on the Memons and disorganizes trade and industry. The specific prescribed by the Board for providing chawls for the poor through the philanthropy of the mill-owners is likely to prove a failure. It does not seem economically sound for the Board to lend money to mill-owners or any one else. But apart from this objection, the millowners have their hands full in looking after their business and will not cordially accept the duty of housing their men. Even if they do they will not find it easy to do so if they have no land available for building chawls. No Schemes have been formulated to provide building sites for mill-owners to build chawls thereon. The Parel Scheme will not do. The mill-owners would require sites adjacent to the Mills. They would not consent to housing the Mill hands in one colony for fear of combinations fasilitating strikes. Many other obstacles suggest themselves and the Corporation are convinced that the Board alone are capable of solving the problem if a vigorous policy for founding colonies in the North of the Island be adopted. All other methods are mere makeshifts and are useless.

The harship on the Memon Community is admitted by the Board and as to disorganisation of trade and industry the Corporation would endorse the views contained in the petition of the native Merchant of Bombay and the ratepayers are residents of Municipal Ward B. The only thing that may be added to this appeal is that no compensation is provided for the damage caused to traders. Besides, it does not seem right to acquire these properties compulsorily without paying the 15 per cent. compensation which is incumbent under the Land Acquisition Act. When insanitary property is acquired there is good reason to disallow the 15 per cent., but when property is acquired for laying out an Avenue for the benefit of the City, it does not seem equitable that owners should not be recompensed for the compulsion enforced. The Improvement Trust Act was not designed to acquire property for widening streets or making new streets for the traffic of the City, and Section 30 of the Act was not intended to cover such acquisition.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

The Corporation are concerned with the original Scheme for widening Abdul Rehman Street as decided by Government in their Resolution of 14th June 1909. They cannot, at present, approve of its adoption for the reasons given above, which apply to Abdul Rehman Street Scheme with equal force. At the same time they deem it desirable to invite the attention of Government to the following considerations :—The original alignment followed the natural line of traffic. It widened the street and relieved the congestion in Pydhoni Circus by enlarging it. Its greater usefulness is unquestionable and it would form a handsome Avenue in continuation of Hornby Road. But it is abandoned on account of its heavy cost. The cost though heavy is greatly exaggerated for the following reasons :—

(i) In 1906, the cost was fixed at 86 lakhs, but in 1911, it was augmented to 125 lakhs, i.e., an increase of 44 1-2 per cent. But this is not in proportion to the assessment, which has risen from Rs. 4,70,855 to 6,31,397, i.e., 33 1-2 per cent. according to the figures furnished by the Municipal Assessor and Collector. Inclusive of contingencies, this exaggerates the cost by 10 1-2 lacs. Similarly the estimated cost of Memonwada Scheme has risen from 67 lakhs to 110 lakhs, i.e., 63 per cent whereas the assessment has risen only 27 per cent. viz., Rs. 4,15,326 to Rs. 5,26,983. Inclusive of contingencies this means an exaggeration of 24 lakhs making a total of 34 1-2 lakhs under this head. No explanation for this marked disproportion is placed before the Corporation, but it is understood that the reason is that for Memonwada. Mr. Kemball allowed 16 2-3 years' purchase, whereas Mr. Delves has now calculated it at 20 years' purchase. This requires examination ; but even at 20 year's purchase Mr. Delvie's figure is too high by 10 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

(ii) The recoupment from surplus land is underestimated. In May, the rate was taken at Rs. 350 per square yard for Abdul Rehman Scheme. In June it was reduced to the average rate of Rs. 325, thereby augmenting the loss by 11 1-3 lakhs of rupees. There is no justification for this alteration. In 1906, Mr. Bharucha the Land Manager, wrote:—"The advantage of this Scheme is that each plot of frontage land will a but at least on two streets one of which is Abdul Rehman Street. The plots adjoining the cross streets will abut on three streets. It would be safe to expect for such frontage plots a rate of Rs. 350 per square yard at least." This is the least he expected in 1906, and it was accepted by Mr. Kemball, the Trust Engineer. Surely a higher rate may now be expected.

(iii) The original Scheme proposed "to acquire certain properties lying to the East of Memonwada Road in order that the Chinch Bunder Road might be carried through to Parel Road." But this area does not enter into the notified Scheme. Nevertheless the cost of this area figures in the original Scheme. Thereby it increases the cost by 15 lacs as the assessment is Rs 81,558. But it can be eliminated as it does not form an essential part of the Scheme. The elimination would reduce the cost by 15 lakhs. But it may be urged that its elimination would require a new Scheme for dealing with the whole of Memonwada. If this be necessary Mr. Delves has proposed a new Scheme (Scheme E-120), which reduces the loss from 88 lakhs to 59 1-2 lakhs, i.e., it effects a saving of 28 1-2 lakhs. Therefore the saving is either 15 lakhs or 28 1-2 lakhs whichever suggestion is approved.

(iv) The allowances for Contingencies is 10 per cent., but Mr. Bharucha says that 5 per cent. would suffice for Schemes in which the constructional cost is very small when compared with the cost of acquisition As the gross cost is Rs. 24 lakhs, this change would save 12 lakhs. This would also apply to Scheme 37, but as the gross cost of the latter is 151 lakhs, the reduction would be 7·5 lakhs only, giving a net advantage of 4·5 lakhs.

The saving in cost under these four items amounts to Rs. 65 1-2 lakhs or if Mr. Delves's Scheme E be substituted for Mr, Kemball's original Scheme, the saving would amount to Rs. 79 lacs. If so, this Scheme is cheaper than the notified Scheme, for that Scheme is estimated to save Rs. 72 lakhs only. But in addition to the saving of 79 lakhs it will save the Municipal expenditure on setbacks in Abdul Rehman Street and enlarge the Pynhodi Circus. The expenditure on these two items cannot be under 25 lakhs.

The present estimates proceed on the basis of a 20 years' purchase, but as a matter of fact there are very few, scarcely half a dozen, cases when 20 years' purchase was awarded. Usually 16 2-3 years' purchase is allowed. But striking a mean between 16 2-3 and 20 years' purchase, the cost of the original and notified Schemes is respectively reduced by 22 lakhs and 16 lakhs, and at 16 2-3 years' purchase it is reduced by 44 and 32 lakhs. It will thus be perceived that the gross cost is greatly enhanced by estimating on a 20 years' purchase to the prejudice of Abdul Rehman Scheme for purposes of comparison from a financial stand point.

Under these circumstances, the financial statistics of the Board call for careful scrutiny. The figures submitted by the Board have undergone such frequent changes that it creates a suspicion that the Board's figures are rather speculative with a tendency to favour the notified Scheme at the expense of the old Scheme. For example, Mr. Delves proposed to omit a certain area. The Improvement Trust Committee concurred. The Scheme was notified with this area omitted. But now it is added entailing a loss of 7 lakhs. In his Report of 28th April, 1911, Mr. Delves had discovered only one omission in Mr. Kemball's estimate of cost of the original Scheme, viz., Rs. 3,94,388 on account of properties acquired for Scheme II (Princess Street Scheme). This is not the extra loss, but the extra cost. It is scarcely right to include this expenditure in the Scheme for the purpose of showing by comparison that it is more expensive. But subsequently he discovered further omissions, the rectification of which swells the cost by 6 1-2 lakhs. (See Scheme F and Statement B). And finally he reduced the rate at which surplus land could be sold from Rs. 350 per square yard to Rs. 295 per square yard, thereby increasing the loss by Rs. 12 lakhs. On the 28th of April, he was content to allow Rs. 350, but in July, he would not allow it to remain at that figure. By this change he showed a saving of 72 lakhs in the notified Scheme or else it would be only 60 lacs. The object was to show that no matter how the Abdul Rehman Scheme is modified the cost is greater than the cost of the notified Scheme.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr at the request of the Committee of the Corporation submitted alternative Schemes prepared by Mr. Delves. Mr. Delves shows that the cost of his Schemes A and D, 100 ft. road, would reduce the difference of the loss of 72 lakhs between the notified Scheme and modified original Scheme to Rs. 30 lakhs. In arriving at this figure, he has taken the rate of Rs. 270 per square yard, instead of Rs. 350, for Abdul Rehman portion. Had he retained Rs. 350, the difference would be only Rs. 10 lakhs between the nett loss of the notified and modified Schemes. If he were to allow only 5 per cent. for Contingencies, the loss would be equalized. Of course, this gives only a 100 feet road. If 120' road were retained, the excess loss would be Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs. But it is worthy of consideration whether this extra cost is not preferable considering the saving in set-backs, the enlargement of Pydhoni Circus, the relief of congestion in Abdul Rehman Street, and the advantage of an alignment running along the natural route of traffic. The alternative Schemes call for careful consideration and study and it would be hasty to reject the natural route on the score of cost, where the estimates do not command confidence. It is also unfair to compare the cost of two distinct Schemes without regard to the width of the Street and the other benefits which the original Scheme secured.

Under these circumstances the Corporation desire to express their most emphatic disapprobation of the Scheme and trust, that Government will not accord their sanction to it.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Several members of the Committee, who have not signed the report have submitted separate minutes.

Mr. J. P. Orr writes :—1. My views and those of the Improvement Trust are so diametrically opposed to those set out in this draft representation that it is hopeless for me to attempt to suggest how the representation should be modified to suit those views, and on this account I might perhaps merely write "seen" on the draft and return it. 2. But on further consideration, I think I ought to point out, as I did on the original draft, how misleading the representation must be to any one unacquainted with the affairs of Bombay into whose hands it may fall and how great changes must be made in it if it is to be claimed that the conclusions stated in it are based on accurate statements and if the charge of "suppressio veri" is to be avoided. 3. I returned my copy of the original draft with the parts which I thought should be omitted on account of the inaccuracy of the statements made therein marked "omit," and with some marginal notes drawing attention to defects in other parts. Only a very few of my suggestions have been adopted in the revised draft and it is consequently open to nearly all the same objections as the original. 4. To my mind the worst general fault in the draft is the vein of thought running right through it connoting an intention to convey the impression that the scheme is merely a Scheme for a "Grand Avenue" intended solely for the beautification of the City and not claiming to do anything towards the sanitary improvement of the City generally or of the areas included in it, whereas of course the main idea of the Scheme is to pierce the congested zone North of Crawford Market by a broad road and so prevent that zone from continuing to be an obstacle to that fast traffic between the Fort and the area north of the zone, which some of us at any rate believe to be absolutely essential to the development of the North of the Island as a residential area, such development being in its turn essential to the relief of overcrowding and consequent insanitary condition in the South of the Island. (Cf. para 13 on page 17 of draft). Further the scheme includes the represented area of Memonwada and will, in fact, make an immense sanitary improvement in the whole area which it embraces. 5. A very wrong impression may be created in the uninformed reader's mind by the array on page 5 of names of represented areas which the Trust has not taken up yet, when it is not mentioned in the same place that three of the worst of these areas are being dealt with in the revised East Agripada Scheme, and he does not know that the main difficulty about taking up the represented areas is the difficulty of knowing how to deal with each and in what order to take them. So great is this difficulty that a Corporation Committee spent over six months in discussing it without coming to any definite conclusion, so that the Municipal Commissioner was forced to represent these areas to the Trust himself without waiting for the Municipality. There is also great difference of opinion as to whether some other areas ought not to be taken up before any of those actually represented ; and in the light of actual experience of the costliness of the wholesale demolition method, the opinion is now gaining ground that some less expensive method of dealing with large numbers of small areas should be adopted instead. 6. So far from its being true, as stated on page 6, that the adoption of the notified Scheme "necessitates the abandonment of urgent improvement Schemes in favour of a Grand Avenue" or, as stated on page 7, that it "means continued sacrifice of human lives for the luxury of a Grand Avenue," the truth is that this Scheme is held by the Trust to be a necessary preliminary to the maturing of those expansion Schemes in the North of the Island which they hope will relieve the pressure of middle class population on the congested areas in and near the "represented" areas and to leave more room for the poorest classes. Here the Trust differ from the drafters of the representation only in holding that it is mainly the middle classes, not the poorest, who can be expected to shift to the North of the Island. In any case the object aimed at is to avoid the recurrence of those evils which have resulted in the past from the execution of improvement Schemes before thinning out the population in the immediate vicinity. 7. I am entirely opposed to the recommendations on page 3 that this Scheme should be deferred till Schemes for dealing with all the represented areas are fully matured and funds provided and to that on page 15 that an expert commission be appointed to work out the details and of the cost of the Board's programme, and I have no faith whatever in the drafters' assurance (page 17) that the cost of the Scheme will have decreased 10 years hence. As pointed out by Government the Corporation have themselves declared that a road between Pydhoni and Crawford Market is urgently required, and I am convinced that the longer it is deferred the more costly it will be. While the Scheme was being thought out, it was observed how small buildings along it were being replaced by huge new buildings, the acquisition and (in most cases) demolition of which must add largely to the cost of the Scheme; we were powerless to prevent this till the Scheme could be notified : and now if that notification is cancelled and we wait another 10 years the number of new buildings erected along the route in the interval will probably make the Scheme, like the Western Avenue Scheme, which we have now had to abandon, financially impracticable. 8. I need not go in detail into all the inaccuracies in the draft report. I indicated most of them in my marginal notes on the original draft, but just to mention a few of the worst that have been retained in the revised draft in spite of my having called attention to them in the original—on page 2 the difference between Mr. Delves' and Mr. Kemball's estimates for the area North of Pydhoni Road is dwelt upon ; but these estimates do not deal with the same areas. Mr. Kemball's area was larger and far more expensive to acquire than Mr. Delves'. Again on page 18, it is said that the Trust Act was not designed to acquire properties for widening Streets or making new Streets for the traffic of the City ; but Section 30 read with Section 31 (1) (a) of the Act entirely disproves this. Again on page 21, it is suggested that the high rate of Rs. 350 should be retained, whereas that a high rate was adopted only in a 120 feet road and not in a 100 feet road as now proposed. 9. As regards what is to be done for the improvement of represented areas the Corporation are aware from the debate on Fort North that I am personally in favour of measures based on those in Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act and applied to a large number of houses or small groups of houses not merely in the represented areas but all over the City. The Corporation rejected my original Scheme and I think Dr. Sukhia was the only Councillor who was at all in favour of it. I hope to submit a modified Scheme to the Corporation before long and to show the supreme importance of amending the Municipal bye-laws to prevent insanitary conditions from being made worse when houses are rebuilt or open land is built on. I hope to be able to show that widespread sanitary improvement can be effected at a tithe of the expense involved in the old wholesale demolition method and without a tithe of the hardship to the people that that method involved. But even if ten times the expenditure I anticipate were involved, I should feel sure from the recent pronouncements of Government that they would be ready to see that ample resources were put at the disposal of the Trust and the Corporation, and I should, therefore, feel it utterly unnecessary and unjustifiable to defer the present Scheme in order that the funds now available for carrying it out might be reserved for the improvement Schemes. 10. I think that it is quite right that attention should be pointedly called in our representation to the fact that there is crying need of sanitary improvements over large areas in the City, and I quite agree with much that is said in the draft representation on this point, but beyond stating the facts I do not think we need pursue the subject further in our representation than to point out to Government how largely the present Scheme draws on the Trust's resources and to ask for an assurance that those resources shall be supplemented hereafter so far as necessary to secure the regeneration of the insanitary areas in the City as soon as a satisfactory method of dealing with them can be devised.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Employed Indian Coolies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

Telegraphic information has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State that the Consul-General at Panama, reports the arrival of Indian labourers at Colon, for whom no employment can be found. The Consul-General asks that intending emigrants may be warned that they will be disappointed in their expectation of obtaining work.

The above communication is published for general information.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 29.

It is probable that General Barrett, Adjutant-General in India, will succeed General Alderson in Command of the Poona Division next January.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR.

(Continued from page 5).

A RETIRING DISPOSITION.

The conclusion at which Mr. Hogarth arrives is that the movement has been taken too seriously. At Cyrene the local Senussis were spoken of by the Turkish "Modir" as pious men, the best of the local "Muslamin," learned and peaceful. In Cyrenaica generally the Senussis have made the waste places fruitful, and have done much to foster trade and settled conditions of life among the Bedawis. The Senussi Order is not a sect, Mr. Hogarth points out much less does it profess a religion of its own, for its members are of the Malekite school of Sunni believers. It is simply one confraternity among many in the world of Islam. Its members are shown to practise a certain rigour of life, not too excessive, in conformity with the letter of the Earliest Law and their founder believed that this could best be carried out by preserving the temporal independence of the movement. Therefore, he chose deserted Cyrenaica for the first home of the order, and it was in pursuit of the same idea that

BY THE WAY.

A NOVELIST PROFESSOR.

The roles of novelist and professor are not often conjoined, and it is, therefore, particularly interesting to learn that Mr. Percy White has just been appointed to the Chair of English Literature at the Egyptian University, Cairo. His duties will not be so strange to him as they would be to some novelist for he has been a schoolmaster in his time, having begun life as a teacher of English in a Lycee at Rouen. Consequently he is bi-lingual—a useful accomplishment in Egypt; and that may be one of the reasons why his candidature was the most acceptable. At the moment, one understands, only twenty-two Egyptian undergraduates specialise in English Literature; but the class may be expected to increase in size, when Professor White begins to lecture.

MISS HESBA STRETTON'S FIRST STORY.

This is how Miss Hesba Stretton, whose death was announced recently, wrote her first story. One day her elder sister Elizabeth told an amusing story which someone had told their father in her hearing "Hesba" listened in silence, and later on, worked the incident into a little story. Not, however, with any idea about publishing it, but simply for her own and her sister's amusement. But Elizabeth, the elder sister, thinking that the story had some literary merit, sent it, without the writer's knowledge, to Charles Dickens, and very soon afterwards a wonderful letter came, containing a cheque for £5 and a request for more stories of the same kind. "Give me all the money in silver, please," Miss Stretton demanded at the bank where the cheque was cashed, and then the girls enjoyed together the weight of this precious bag of money, which represented the first fruit of the literary aspirations of one of them. From that time forth Charles Dickens hardly ever issued a Christmas Number of "All the Year Round" which had not a contribution from the pen, of Miss Hesba Stretton.

JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER.

"Jessica's First Prayer" was Miss Stretton's most popular story. The circulation in England alone has amounted to something approaching a million. The book has been translated into about a dozen foreign languages. A former Emperor of Russia published a ukase that copies of the book should be placed in all the schools of Russia, but his successor thought it to revoke this order, and condemned all remaining copies found in his dominions to be burned. In view of this fact it is interesting to find that in 1892, when famine was raging in Russia, Miss Stretton collected £900 for the relief of the starving serfs. It was Miss Stretton who induced the late Mr. Benjamins Waugh to take the control of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE WORLD'S DRAUGHTS CHAMPION.

Mr. Richard Jordan, who has recenly died in Edinburgh Infirmary as the result of an accident was the world's draughts champion. He was a born player, and took the game at the age of fifte-n. In 1891, he beat the "Herd Laddie," James Wylie, and in the following year, in a match of twenty games Jordan won by two games to one, the others being drawn. In 1896, Jordan won the championship of Scotland, by beating James Ferrie, and, later in the same year, he again beat Ferrie for the world's championship and a stake of £100. Subsequently Jordan won several matches for the championship and money stakes in this country and America. He held the title continuously from 1893. To the interested onlooker the feature mostly remarked upon is his style when contesting individual games was the complete absorption which the great expert bestowed upon the board.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

New autumnal attractions have sprung up during recent years, but the Cesarewitch, which was decided at Newmarket on October 11, still retains a prominent place in the affections of the racing public. Instituted as far back as 1839, it is a curious fact that the race has never fallen to the same horse twice, although several have come very near winning a second time Chippendale, the winner of 1879, was second in 1881 and 1882. The richest prize of the series (£1,920) was that of 1862, when Hartington won in a record field of thirty-seven. The least valuable stake (£880) was that of 1908, when Lady de Bathe's Yentoi accounted for fifteen others. In all seventy-two Cesarewitches have been run, the favourite or joint favourite proving successful on fifteen occasions.

WHERE BAXTER WAS BURIED.

Christ Church, Newgate-street, the vicarage of which will be vacated by the promotion of Canon Pearce to a stall in Westminster Abbey, partly occupies the site of the pre-Reformation "Greyfriars Church," but, according to Strype, "stands but upon half the ground" of the ancient monastic edifice. This widest church in the City was built in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren who about 1704 added the tall steeple, which is not considered one of his happiest conceptions. Richard Baxter was buried here without any memorial by his own request. A vastly different person interred near the pulpit in 1814, was the Rev. James Boyer, the birch-loving Headmaster of Christ's Hospital during the schooldays of Coleridge and Lamb. About him Coleridge remarked, 'It was lucky the cherubin in who took him to Heaven were nothing but faces and wings, or he would infallibly have flogged them by the way!'

MR. JOHNSTON OF BALLYKILLBEG.

A reference to Johnston of Ballykillbeg as "a noted Orangeman," writes a correspondent to the "Westminster Gazette" revives to many of us the memory of one of the most charming Ulstermen who ever sat in the House of Commons. His association with threatened revolts in Ireland, was a pleasant joke based on some fire-eating speeches, born probably of that lightness of heart which Mr. Johnston shared with most Irishmen. In reality he was the mildest of men, who would have shrunk from a serious thought of scuttling ships or cutting throats. He kept up in the House of Commons a sort of genial warfare with the Nationalist members, every one of whom regarded him as a personal friend. Indeed, it was once declared that if ever there should be trouble between parties in Ireland, a Nationalist member would certainly risk his life to carry Mr. Johnston safe from that line of fire in which he was wont to declare a wish to be found. An Orangeman he was, truly enough, but one provided by nature with a nicely balanced mind upon political questions When first he entered Parliament he was long in doubt whether he was a follower of Mr. Disraeli or of Mr. Gladstone. He resolved that question later, but there was even less of real bitterness in his Orange sentiments than in the dramatic and awful threats of Sir Edward Saunderson, the redoubtable Colonel whose death was as sincer ly mourned by Nationalists as by those of his own faith.

THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

One regrets to note that in spite of the protests of the Society for the Protection of Birds, and various laws notably in India, against the exportation of plumes, the destruction of birds for millinery purposes continues to be almost as great as ever. Mrs. Fuller Maitland pointed out in the "Times" last August, that during the strike, in the list of imported goods detained on boardship and in the docks and warehouses, were 618 tons of bird-skins and feathers. This was but a small fraction of the total annual import, and there is reason to fear that an enormous quantity of bird-skins and feathers still come from India, in spite of the prohibition of the law, and the seizure of disguised cargoes from time to time. What is needed, as the journal of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds points out, is not only a prohibition against export, but a prohibition against import. The cargoes should, in fact, be overhauled in this country, and should be confiscated when they come from India and other countries which have laws against the slaughter of birds. Unfortunately the Government has little or no time to deal with the matter for the feather trade is so powerful that a measure against the importation into this country of illicit skins and feathers could only be passed after much opposition.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE APPARENT SIZE OF THE MOON.

Once again we have inquiries made by curious observers as to the reason why the sun and the full moon, when rising or setting, and even constellation from twenty to thirty degrees above the horizon, seem "much bigger than they should be." M. Flammarion has taken up the problem in "L'Astronomie," and has ingeniously provided an answer from a new point of view. The usual explanation is that it is only an optical delusion, and it may possibly be due to the tendency of the mind to compare the distance of the celestial body with terrestrial objects also seen near the horizon. The simplest way of answering the question is to appeal to photography, and, although it may not be true to say that the camera never lies, at any rate we shall be able to determine if the apparent magnification of the celestial object is due to an optical phenomenon owing to the terrestrial atmosphere acting as a magnifying glass. M. Flammarion drew upon the resources of the observatory of Juvisy, and, thanks to the skill of M. Quenisset, who, by the way, has just discovered a new comet, we have admirable reproductions of the results in "L'Astronomie" for September. The first of the photographs contains five "poses" of the sun taken at intervals of about two minutes, and there is not the slightest trace of increase in apparent volume as the orb approaches the horizon. The discs seem to get slightly flatter as the sun descends, but the horizontal diameter remains quite unaltered. Indeed, the disc seems to be slightly smaller rather than larger, and this is explained by the decrease of light. In the case of the pictures of the moon the "pose" was continuous for two hours. The result is, of course, a long streak of light. It was a rising moon, and the breadth of the band of light seems slightly larger as the planet rises, which was to be expected as the light gradually got stronger and the atmosphere became purer. The odd thing is that the moon really appears larger when overhead or near to the zenith than when seen on the horizon. Few of us will have the opportunity of the villain in the French novel who crept up a chimney in gay Paris and beheld from below the moon in the heaven above. But it nevertheless is true that if ever the observer does see the moon in his zenith, it is nearer to him than when seen on his horizon by almost the length of the radius of the earth. For the purpose of the observation he must go to some place in about 28 1-2deg. of latitude north or south of the Equator. A simple explanation of this phenomenon will be found by the inquirer on page 91 of Ledger's "The Sun: its Planets and Their Satellites."

PRECOCITY.

An address on the Psychology of Personality, given by Professor Ostwald at Geneva, and to be found in his volume "Grosse Manner," is translated for the benefit of English-speaking readers in the "Scientific American Supplement", for September 9. In the course of his argument he discussed the question so often asked: Why do the brothers and sisters of a great man almost never attain an intellectual level at all comparable to his? They have the same parents, and as a rule are brought up in the same environment. The natural tendency is to assume that the qualities of the individual are an arithmetical mean between those of the parents. This, however, is rarely the case. The paternal or the maternal characteristics will predominate, and if they are opposed in tendency the one will be developed while the other will remain latent. So that the individual may be compared to a mosaic of qualities. These may be in harmonious accord. On the other hand, they may be in flagrant discord. In the former case, when the combination produces results which are far above the average we have what we call genius. When, on the other hand, the intellectual traits first became marked in the ordinary individual, say from twelve to seventeen we have an impression of discord. Here is, then, the "thankless age," which may or may not be followed by the "dangerous age." This harmonious combination of qualities in the case of individuals above the average affords some explanation of the precocity of genius. Liebig, a professor at twenty-one, and Kelvin making discoveries at fourteen are instances in point. It is odd that a prejudice exists against precocity. There is a persistent belief that slow development is of better promise for maturity. But Professor Ostwald will have none of this. He sees that maternal pride is gratified by any evidence of precocity in her bantling. And he holds that the prejudice against precocity was invented for the purpose of consoling mothers of backward children. But some parents go further and are convinced that early precocity means an early death. The evidence of history is dead against this view. In the cases mentioned above we have a Liebig dying at seventy-three and a Kelvin living to eighty. If many geniuses die young, it is because their labours cannot be achieved without peril to life. It may be said that many great men of science were, but dull pupils at schools, and many prize pupils never come to anything. Where that is the case the source of the mischief has been—the school. The current practice stunts the intellectual growth of the future savant. The school "is organised in a manner so contrary to good sense that its methods subvert is very "raison d'etre." We have been a long time finding this out.

LUNAR CHANGES.

From time to time the minor changes taking place on the lunar surface form an interesting subject for discussion. Proctor used to say that, all things considered, the wonder is that the changes are not more often discerned, and that they are not more striking in their nature. However hopeless it may seem to study a surface so desolate, astronomers should not relax their observations, and the recognition of these changes will, as the same authority urged, in all probability throw instructive light on the past history of our planet, its present condition, and its probable future. The question has once more cropped up with reference to the curious variation noted—in particular by the astronomer Johannes Korn—in the appearance of the crater known as Taquet. This object is comparable in size with the great terrestrial craters. It has been observed and described by many, but until recently it has not been recognised as a variable crater. Dr. Korn has been in the habit of observing Taquet five or six days after the new moon At that period the solar light falls on Menelaus, a bright crater ring, and one of the most conspicuous objects on the lunar surface. This is set in the bow-shaped Himmus range and with the aid of a good binocular can be seen with the long brightband of light from Tycho passing through it. Not far off is Taquet, usually described as a crater filled with dark shadow. Last year, under the most favourable atmospheric conditions, on February 5, six days after new moon, Dr. Korn saw distinctly the other small craters in its neighbourhood, but of Taquet itself there was not a trace. That is to say, a light spot was clearly visible, but there was no longer a sign of the shadows projected into its interior. On the 17th and 19th, the place of the crater was still occupied by the bright spot, white and very luminous. By the 28th of February, the crater had resumed its normal appearance. The bright spot had disappeared, and the deep central depression was once more to be seen filled with dark shadow. Dr. Korn saw the phenomenon repeated on June 13, August 11, and in the present year on January 6 and March 6. On those days Taquet was invisible. Special study is invited for the 28th of September and October, and the 26th of November and December, when it is expected that the event will be repeated. When sufficient observations are collected, it may be possible to determine the nature of these remarkable variations. The analogy between the changes in the Sea of Serenity and those noted in the case of Linne, Posidonius, and Taquet, would point perhaps to slight eruptive action, with the consequent, setting free of gases, such as, for instance, carbonic acid gas. In that case the moon may be considered as a world in which the final stage has not quite been reached. It is still subject to "geological spasms."

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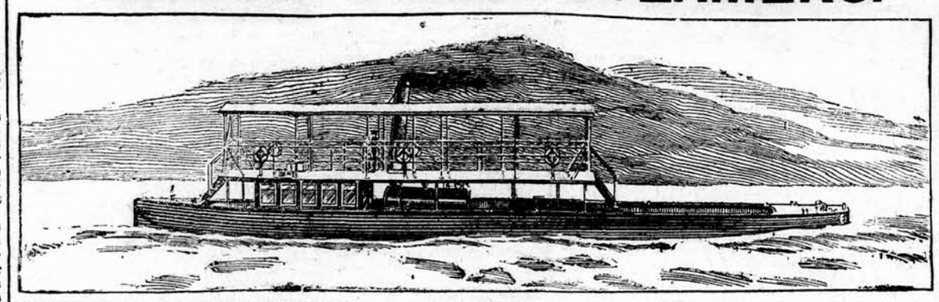

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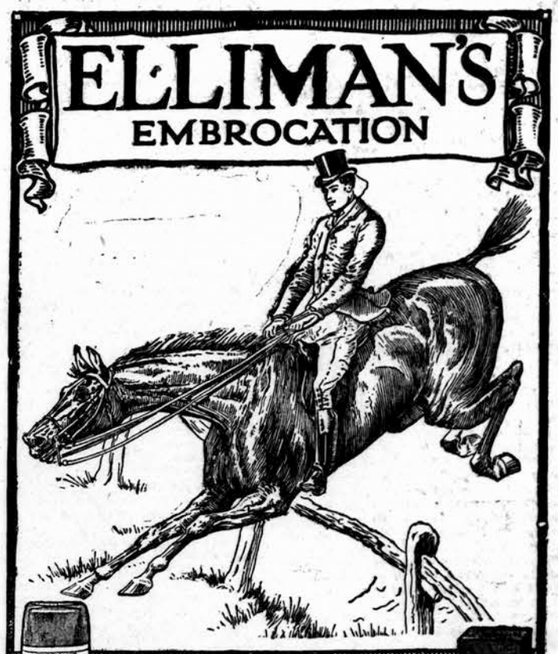

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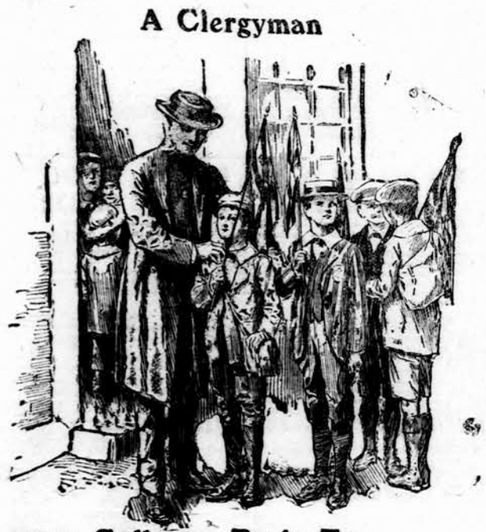
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 72

A Clergyman



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For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. "I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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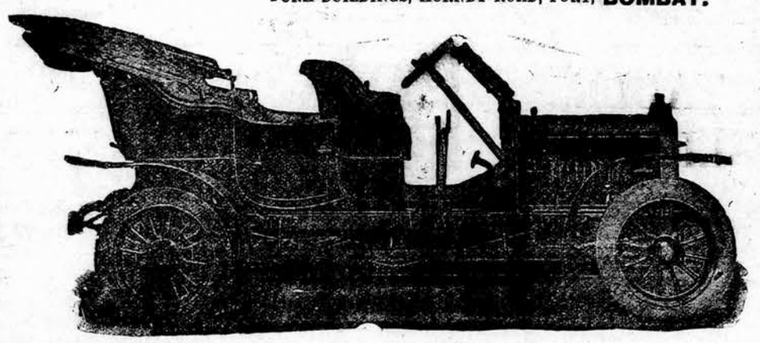

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
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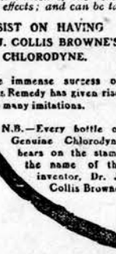

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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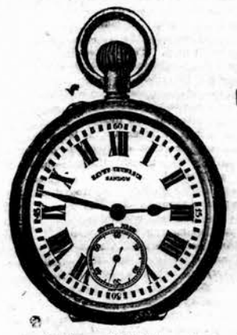

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